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Breckinridge Seeks Cash For Finnish War Chest; Chile Halts 600 Refugees

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 29, 1939

Fund Drive Sidesteps Neutrality Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Col. Henry Breckinridge, New York lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of War, today launched a one-man drive for contributions for Finland which might be used for any purpose the Finnish Government wished. The obvious purpose of the fund is to enable the Finns to buy needed munitions of war. [Details: Page 7.]

600 German Refugees Halted by Chile

VALPARAISO, Chile (AP)—Six hundred German-Jewish refugees who planned to settle in Chile were required to remain aboard the Italian steamer Augustus today pending examination of papers on orders of Foreign Minister Abraham Ortega.

Mindanao Chosen for 10,000 Jewish Refugees

MANILA (AP)—The Jewish Refugee Committee of New York has selected Bukiinon Province, Mindanao Island, for settlement of 10,000 Jewish refugees, authoritative sources stated. It was understood the Committee purchased a large cattle ranch as nucleus of the proposed community. Mindanao is the southernmost major island in the Philippine group.

Roosevelt Probes Ohio Plea for Soup Kitchens

WASHINGTON (AP)—A request that Federal soup kitchens be sent to feed the needy in Athens County, Ohio, President Roosevelt said today, will be turned over to Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Administration Director, for investigation. Leaders of 6,252 needy persons in the County sent the President a telegram asking for soup kitchens.

Japanese Reported Seized at U. S. Army Post

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Secrecy surrounded the reported seizure and detention today of two Japanese who had been taking photographs around Fort MacArthur, Army post at San Pedro. They were reported to have been detained several hours for questioning and it was said the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been called in.

Shanghai Chamber Urges 'Open Door' Action

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce today telegraphed the United States State Department urging action against Japanese trade restrictions in China.

President Mentions Bell for Treasury Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that he would appoint Daniel W. Bell, former Acting Budget Director, as Undersecretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bell now is an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Communist Denies Passport Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Nicholas Dozenberg, alias Nicholas L. Dallant, one of five Communists indicted by the Federal grand jury investigating passport frauds, pleaded innocent today before Federal Judge Murray Hulbert. Trial was set for Jan. 3. Mr. Dozenberg was charged with twice using passports obtained by means of false statements and with making false statements in his applications for passports.

Allies Move to Co-ordinate War Supplies

LONDON (AP)—Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, announced today that the French Minister of Munitions would visit London next month to confer on co-ordination of war supplies. Mr. Burgin said that Britain's shell output had doubled since the war began while production of gun in some cases had increased eightfold.

Belgium Increases National Police to 8,200

BRUSSELS (AP)—A royal decree today provided for increasing the national police by 1,000 men and 10 officers to 8,200 men and 187 officers. It also forbade distribution of newspapers and literature influencing unfavorably the spirit of the population and the army.

California Legislature Called for Jan. 29

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson has called a special session of the California Legislature for Jan. 29. He said six subjects of major concern would be on the agenda for the session, originally planned to appropriate relief funds for the 1940-41 fiscal year. He declined to name them.

Back Bay Post Office Assured As U. S. Acquires Land for Site

The Federal Government today obtained the 41,308 square feet of land bounded by Stuart Street, Trinity Place and Clarendon Street as the site for the new Back Bay Post Office, the total appropriation for land and building being set at $2,800,000, it was announced by W. J. McDonald, real estate broker.

Through the Public Buildings Department, it was learned that the new building will rise six stories at first, but provisions will be included in the original plans for the future addition of four more floors. The site is one of the last remaining large areas left in the Park Square district formerly owned by the Park Square Real Estate Trust.

The building will front on Stuart Street, it was said, and will be a monument in character with exterior walls of limestone and granite. Trucking service will be provided through a service passageway to free the streets from post-office truck traffic.

About a year ago, the Government advertised for bids for a location and 10 bids were submitted. The plans call for very extensive accommodations for the entire Back Bay district which has grown to the point where the postal service has doubled in 10 years. It is intended to use the extra space in the building for general Federal office services.

The project will be carried out under the special act of Congress in 1938 for public buildings throughout the country. It is the Government's intention to start work on the new building at once. The land is assessed for $578,400 and is surrounded by the John Hancock Life Insurance Building, Young Women's Christian Association, the University Club, new New England Power Building, and the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

W. J. McDonald acted as agent for the owners negotiating with the Government for the sale of land.

Film Director Allowed 90 Days to Leave U. S.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Immigration authorities have granted Alfred J. Goulding, veteran screen director, 90 days in which to leave the United States voluntarily and take an examination for re-entry under a British or Australian quota.

Labor Department agents arrested Mr. Goulding Oct. 20 on charges of illegal entry. They said that although he had lived here 27 years, barring a three-year visit to England starting in 1935, he returned on a three-months' visitors' permit.

The World At Your Fireside

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Applies 'Hatch Law' to Mexico

Acme

A Welcome for President Cardenas

More than 10,000 persons turned out to greet the Mexican Chief Executive on a recent visit to Tia Juana, Baja California. In an executive order this week, President Cardenas directed all civil and military authorities under his jurisdiction to leave office if they were candidates or engaged actively in any political campaign thus bringing the principle of the United States Hatch law into operation in Mexico. Resignations so far included the Chief of the Department of Labor and the Undersecretary of Communications and Public Works, who are Senate candidates; and the Undersecretary of Agriculture, who is a candidate for Governor of Chihuahua.

Geologist Links Spirituality To Future of Human Race

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29—The future of mankind as an inhabitant of the earth is less a problem of overcoming physical odds than it is a problem of choosing between the merits of regimentation or democracy, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science here in the annual lecture of the Society of Sigma XI, national academic fraternity for the promotion of research in natural science.

It is in the yearning for freedom, the love of beauty, the search for truth, the recognition of moral law, and the awareness of spiritual forces that human nature is distinguished from all other sorts of nature, Dr. Mather said.

Because men are able to build their own living conditions by the applications of natural science and technology there is little danger that mankind will disappear from the earth because of changes in climate or environment, he observed. But in the solution of physical problems of existence come many bruising contacts with moral and spiritual problems whose solutions are essential for continued existence.

Critical Question

"The critical question now is: how can two or three billion human beings be satisfactorily organized for the wise use and equitable distribution of resources which are abundant enough for all but which are unevenly scattered over the face of the earth?" he asked. "Clearly, the future of man depends upon finding and applying the correct answer to that particular problem.

"Man's golden age is still in the future. As a comfortable place in which to live the earth probably will last for scores of millions of years. The present period is a time of unusually rugged and extensive lands with notably varied climate. The probability is strong that eventually, say in five or ten million years, the earth will display again the physical conditions of many past geologic periods which were characterized by broad lowlands, wide shallow seas, and uniform genial climate.

"The prospect that the sun will "burn itself out" in a decrepit old age is so remote as to baffle all attempts to date such an event nor is there any likelihood that the space-relations of earth and sun will change appreciably within scores of millions of years to put the earth either too close or too distant from the sun for comfort. Lurid pictures of a sudden catastrophic debacle resulting from collision with some other heavenly body, comet, planet, or star, are products of vivid imagination wholly without foundation in astronomic fact or theory. Time is one of the most overwhelming resources of our universe.

Unique Opportunity

"From the point of view of geologic development, man has today an unique opportunity to gain continuing security for himself and his progeny on the face of the earth, but whether or not he takes advantage of that opportunity is to be determined largely by himself. Transcending all that has gone before is the development of human society, obviously the most difficult, but at the same time the most glorious organization yet attempted in the entire cosmic administration.

"Two antagonistic alternatives present themselves as possible bases for this organization. The social group, whether it be family, industrial or commercial company, or the political unit, may be organized on the principle of regimentation, or it may be developed according to democratic principles. Both methods have been tried under a variety of conditions, and each has something to be said in its favor. But both cannot be equally conducive to the continuing existence of mankind, and one or the other must be selected as the basis for the future security of man.

"If regimentation be the choice, then the great mass of humankind

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Drive on Crime Gains Force In Massachusetts

Evasion of income taxes by several classes of business covered in Federal inquiry.

The Federal Government's vast anti-crime war, reviving long dormant income tax investigations reputedly involving dog-track operators, Boston industrialists, and local lobbyists, gathered impetus today as a special session of the Federal Grand Jury was called for next Tuesday.

Special agents of the Internal Revenue Department were ordered today by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, to pick up associates of the former Dighton dog track owner, Edward J. O'Hare, and bring them before the Federal Grand Jury as witnesses. It is expected that spectacular developments will unroll as the investigation by the Grand Jury, which has been given almost a free hand, proceeds.

Boston Indictments Forecast

Several weeks overdue, the investigation was reported delayed by the gangster slaying in Chicago of Mr. O'Hare, whose name was on the list of witnesses. Previously, Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, had named Boston along with New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and Miami as cities where Grand Jury action was imminent. Preliminary investigations by Federal agents had been completed in 26 cities, it was disclosed at that time, and had covered tax evasions, postal and antitrust law violations.

Locally, the drive was already regarded as begun, with prosecution of income tax violators in process and a forecast that at least 20 well-known persons in Greater Boston would be indicted.

With Federal agents investigating the O'Hare incident, numerous State and county scandals and rounding up 72 men and women charged with a $20,000,000 nation-wide lottery swindle, so that they were too busy to testify, Federal grand jury action here slackened this Fall.

Co-ordination of Efforts

Grand Jury action in New York, Chicago, and New Orleans has already taken place in the Government's campaign to "get gangsters and those who abet them."

Here the extended investigation is also expected to cover industrial racketeers, protection syndicates, illegal liquor, narcotics, and the number pool racket. Arrests have already been made in Middlesex County on the latter.

Latest development of the drive is the expected establishment of a "clearing house for crime," under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

When Allies Talk

Wide World

King George and President Lebrun in France

An exchange of visits between them has characterized the reign of King George of Britain and the regime of the President of the French Republic. Latest instance of this type was the visit to the Western Front of the British sovereign.

Baptists Voice Deep Concern Over Move Toward Vatican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — A temperately worded but outspoken protest against President Roosevelt's appointment of a personal representative to the Vatican was delivered to the White House today in behalf of 10,250,000 Baptists.

The concern which this large Protestant body feels toward the assignment of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor to the Holy See to co-ordinate the President's peace efforts with those of Pope Pius XII arises not only from this specific act but from what it may lead to.

The protest is based upon the resolution unanimously adopted by the Baptist convention this year that any compromise with the American principle of separation of Church and State must be "resisted in its beginnings."

The sudden naming of Mr. Taylor to serve at Vatican City brought distinguished leaders of the Baptist Church immediately to Washington and the letter which was delivered to Stephen T. Early of the White House Secretariat for transmission to the President today is based not only upon the long-standing position of the Baptist leaders and laity but upon a special conference of the Church's Executive Committee yesterday.

Doubt on Benefit in Plan

While cordial support is expressed in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt's general initiative for peace and his appeal to the religions as such, the Baptist communication holds that the cause of peace is likely to be hampered rather than promoted by the kind of special co-operation with the Vatican which the President has authorized.

The letter is signed by the Rev Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Public Relations of both the Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions and other leading spokesmen of the church. Dr. Weaver explained that the text would not be made public until the President has had the opportunity to give it his attention.

The protest is known, however, to follow the lines of the resolution which was renewed by the Baptist Assembly this year. This resolution declared that Baptists oppose "the establishing of diplomatic relations with any ecclesiastical body, the extension of special courtesies by our Government to any ecclesiastical official as such."

At his press conference today, President Roosevelt stated that in establishing liaison with the Vatican and the American leaders

(Continued on Page 17, Column 8)

Utilities Board Opposes Rise In Tunnel Tolls

Retention of the 15 cent toll for passenger cars using Sumner Tunnel was recommended by the State Public Utilities Commission, it was learned today.

The Commission, in executive session, also considered proposals for arriving at future tolls for the tunnel, but the nature of the Commission's conclusions was not disclosed.

An increase of five cents in the toll was urged by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau as a means of reducing the $365,000 deficit expected in tunnel operations this year.

Mayor Tobin opposed the increase.

British Children Fly Home for New Year's

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Two British children, sent to the United States to escape possible air raids, were among the 37 passengers on the Yankee Clipper Dec. 29, making its first direct flight from Baltimore to Bermuda, the Azores and Lisbon.

The children, Helen Halford, 6, and her brother, John, 4, had been living with relatives at Pelham Manor, N. Y., since late summer. They hoped to reach the estate of their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil Halford, near Southampton, for New Year's Day.

Reich Protests Allied Use Of Mandate Areas

British warship damaged by U-boat—Snow halts all activities on Western Front.

Germany protested against the use of mandated territories as Allied war bases. The protest followed reports that the Allies were massing troops in Syria.

Fighting in Finland, in the Karelian Isthmus and at various points farther north, continued without any notable change. General interest centered upon reports that Russia had relieved Gen. K. A. Meretskoff of his command in charge of troops engaged in Finland and he had been replaced by Gen. G. M. Stern, a younger man with a brilliant record in Russian fighting in Outer Mongolia. Heavy reinforcements were reported to be coming up for the Russians in the center of the front where Finnish ski detachments have crossed the frontier into Russia.

Torpedoed but not sunk, a British Queen Elizabeth class battleship was reported proceeding on her course following German claims of a successful U-boat attack. The Admiralty, however, admitted "damage" and three fatalities on the unnamed vessel.

Sinkings since war began total 297 vessels aggregating 1,158,324 tons, Germany claims. Lloyd's Register, however, listed the total as 227 vessels aggregating 880,605 tons.

In France, Premier Daladier gave assurance that Parliament would maintain its constitutional right to control Government action despite the special decree powers the wartime regime enjoys. Debate, however, will not be allowed to impede the Government's work.

On the western front snowy weather halted all activity. Even the air patrols found it difficult to make flights.

Basis of Protest

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP) — Germany, with a special eye on Syria and former German East Africa, has protested to Great Britain and France against use of mandated territories for war purposes.

Authorized quarters said the step, which presumably was made through Sweden, was "logical and of interest to all members of the League of Nations, as these territories were entrusted to Britain and France solely as trustees."

French action in assembling war materials in Syria and the presence of Gen. Maxime Weygand, head of the French Near Eastern forces, in Syria are being watched closely by Germany.

Close attention is also being given to the possibility that the Allies may use Syria to aid Turkey in event the European war spreads to the Near East.

[Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday disclosed that an Allied Expeditionary force of from 200,000 to 300,000 men were being assembled in the Near East with its base in Syria.]

Wide Territory Involved

The German protest was delivered to the governments of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as to Paris and London.

It mentioned the mandated territories of Tanganyika, the Camaroons, Togo, Southwest Africa, New Guinea, Samoa, Palestine, and Syria, as having been placed by the mandatory powers "in a state of war." The protest said:

"The aforementioned governments, and the local administrative authorities at their direction, have taken measures in these territories against Germans, their property, their rights and interests, which prove that governments aforementioned consider the mandated territories entrusted to them to be in a state of war with Germany, and treat the Germans present in those territories as enemy aliens.

"Neutralization" Claimed

"The Governments mentioned are not, as mandatories, in possession of sovereignty over the mandated territories and they are, in consequence, not entitled to involve these territories in a war declared on Germany. . . .

"The relevant conditions under which the exercise of official and administrative powers was granted to the mandatory powers have as their fundamental purpose a neutralization of the mandated territories in a European war. They were drawn up with the object of hindering such territories and their inhabitants from being drawn into such a war and expressly exclude any use of those territories entrusted to the mandatories solely for administration and development, for aggressively hostile actions against a country, its citizens and interests against whom the Governments of the mandatory powers have declared war on their own account."

This Changing World

Finns Win Latest Round in the War and That Brings Up the Question of the General in the North—He Has His Dislikes and Is Shrewd

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm, Dec. 29

Another round of the Finnish-Soviet War is now over. And the Finns have won it. To the Finnish people who refused to be terrorized into submission goes the honor for the one victory. And the subsequent success has been definitely military.

Credit for the latest success must be given to Finns defending the Mannerheim Line against the attack on Karelia and against the enveloping movements around Lake Ladoga. But in Karelia the Russian onslaught seems to be more than half a holding operation.

* * *

If the Soviet can pin down the bulk of Finland's little army on the Karelian Isthmus it has more chance of swooping down on the country from the north using the Murmansk railroad as a base.

It is that strategy that for the time being has failed and failed egregiously, and to Gen. Kurt Wallenius and his hardy troops defending the Finnish "waist line" the failure is due. They have saved Finland from being cut in two.

What that would have meant is obvious. A successful Russian drive across the Finnish waist line near Salla would have brought the Russians up to the Gulf of Bothnia. And this would have meant a severance of Finnish rail communication around the Gulf with Sweden.

Likewise a Russian success would have brought Soviet Russia face to face with the Swedish frontier. Accordingly the fighting in the Finnish waistline has been capturing all the Scandinavian headlines.

I do not personally think that Sweden is earmarked for the Soviet at all.

Nor even that Northern Norway across to the ice-free port of Narvik is the ultimate Soviet objective à la Peter the Great.

But the Scandinavians do entertain such apprehensions. Moreover, Sweden has been concerned over what Germany might do in South Sweden as a result of Sweden's intense preoccupation with the war in Finland. Now that situation has been temporarily relieved.

* * *

The hero of an exploit which is probably the most outstanding in the European war up to now is a colorful campaigner.

Arrivals from the base at Rovaniemi have been telling me something about General Wallenius' caliber. General Wallenius has taken no pains to disclose his vigorous opposition to the "Reds." He is a leader of the old Finnish "Whites" who 20 years ago hunted down Russian and Finnish Communists in Finland.

That was when Finland was emerging painfully from slavehood. Communist influence came back again with the world depression. But the old "Whites" like General Wallenius took extra-legal measures to expunge it.

The latter-day unity of Finland, by the way, is almost miraculous when you read the tortuous account of its recent history. Some of those old "White" leaders stopped at nothing in their anti-Communism.

General Wallenius was perhaps the ring leader. He seems to have engaged in all manner of conspiracies. Perhaps that is the reason why Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim has given him actual command in the North under cover of a formal appointment to another general.

No man at any rate seems to be more in his element as a fighter than General Wallenius. He appears to have a motto which would make the hair of other strategists stand on end. It is:

"Always have most of your men behind the enemy."

And this is precisely what he did in the battle between Kemijaervi and Salla. He allowed the first columns of Russians to come along unopposed till they had got within striking distance of the railhead of Kemijaervi.

[This is the place which at the start of the campaign I said was really the extramural key for Sweden as well as the internal key for the Finnish middle.]

All the time the General worked his white-clad Finnish woodsmen through the forests till they got behind and on the flanks of the oncoming host.

On the Russians marched, oblivious of danger. They had brought their bands with them because their commissars had assured them of a Finnish welcome as deliverers.

Suddenly the Finns fell on the unsuspecting Reds. The Russians were overwhelmed and the advance column was thrown into confusion, till they too felt the force of Finnish hospitality.

* * *

At the height of the battle the General dashed back to Rovaniemi for a rounding up of the correspondents. He had once been a war correspondent himself. And I imagine also he knows the value of publicity. At any rate he managed to get some of the correspondents on the scene while the Russians were still in pell-mell retreat.

General Wallenius is now chortling over his victory. He may well be proud. Finland has already lasted longer than Poland did and there is not the slightest loss in the morale of the soldiers though the calls on the endurance had been terrific.

Sweden is so grateful that some Swedes just merely think that the Russians may decide to leave the Finns alone. That is an expression, however, of fear for the third round.

For this round the Russians are bringing more pressure and better men for the onslaught against these same Finns who have already held off the colossus for close on a month.

Dies Report Says Reds Fought California G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Dies Committee made public last night a confidential report saying that the Communist Party in California sought the defeat of the Republican Administration in that State last year with a $25,000 campaign fund and an organization campaign in mass industries.

The Committee also was at work on its final report which must be submitted to the House by Jan. 3, when the committee expires under its present authorization. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman, has said he would ask authority to continue the investigation of un-American activities another year and has estimated he would need from $50,000 to $200,000 to complete the inquiry.

The Committee released the "proceedings of the California convention" of the Party in May, 1938, which was seized at "secret headquarters" of the Party in that State by James Steedman and George Hurley, Committee investigators, and became a part of the Committee record.

This document asserted the Party had a membership of about 6,000 at the time, sought a 4,000 increase by the start of this year, described former Gov. Frank Merriam as the "Charlie McCarthy of California's economic royalists" and called for better organization in large shops and basic industries.

Presiding Committee Listed

The convention minutes carried a list of 24 members of a presiding committee, including "Comrade Germanie" and "Comrade Don." These were not further identified in the record.

The pamphlet said in a section on the 1938 campaign and expenses:

"Two major tasks face the California Party during 1938—the defeat of reaction in the 1938 elections and the building of the party to reach a membership of 10,000 by Jan. 1, 1939. To carry on the election work effectively and to guarantee our force of 10,000 members, the convention indorsed the raising of an election-party building fund of $25,000 from now until Labor Day."

The convention proposed that Los Angeles County raise half that amount. San Francisco County was requested to provide $6,000 and Alameda County, $2,500. Of the Republican Administration, the report said:

"Political situation in California—complicated; Merriam-Hatfield Administration represents most reactionary predatory interests of banks, shipowners, growers, Southern Pacific, Standard Oil, power trust. . . .

"Resolution says: Merriam is Charlie McCarthy of California's economic royalists—speaks through 'His Master's Voice'—branded as 'enemy of people'—defeat Merriam-Hatfield Administration and whole Republican Party ticket at all costs."

California Reds Listed

The summary reported that the convention stressed the need to "increase membership of party in all basic industries and large plants."

Then it compiled this summary of the Communist Party registration in California in 1938:

Registered, 4,751, of whom 2,316 were employed and 1,775 unemployed; in Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, 1,457; in American Federation of Labor unions, 698; in independent unions, 166; in company unions, 15.

Members' occupations: Housewives, 499; marine, 388; office, 297; agriculture, 109; longshore, 74; warehouse, 69; farmers, 60; aircraft, 42; truck drivers, 49.

A resolution on "building of the Democratic front" in the state elections recalled that election registration figures showed that Democrats had a majority of 600,000.

"This potential progressive majority," the resolution said, "must be registered at the polls in the Aug. 30 primaries and the Nov. 8 final elections. It can be done only through a common front of labor, trade unions, and unemployed organizations, the farmers, the middle classes, progressive Democrats, EPICS and Townsendites, Communists and Socialists and all pro-New Deal forces. . . .

"It can not be emphasized too strongly that the most important and essential condition for the building of a democratic front is the political union of labor. . . .

"It is essential for all Progressives to build and strengthen Labor's Nonpartisan League and extend its influence as a powerful political instrument representing a united front of nearly 200 A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions in almost equal proportion.

"But side by side with this task is the equally important one of working inside the A. F. of L. political league and the A. F. of L. and railroad unions for political unity of labor in the elections and against the splitting policy of the A. F. of L. leadership which can only aid reaction."

Fresh Shocks Delay Turkish Quake Rescues

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 28 (AP)—With whole villages buried under the steep cliffs of the Janik Mountains, Turkish rescue officials tonight were at work to bring aid to an area in Anatolia where earthquake fatalities from the past two days now are estimated at 20,000.

New shocks in the stricken regions and bitter cold increased the problem of the relief parties fighting toward hard-hit centers.

Many of the thousands of quake survivors who fled to fields in Erzincan froze when the temperature tumbled to 22 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

The first report was that total quake casualties for the whole of Anatolia had been estimated unofficially at 8,000 to 9,000 persons.

As advices continued to trickle into the capital, officials revised the estimate with 42,000 reported as the combined number of casualties and injured in Erzincan alone.

Winds which whipped the disaster regions with their hundreds of thousands of homeless also whipped into fury the Black Sea and sent it pounding against the coast and destroying seaside homes and spreading havoc among ships.

Disrupted communications hid the effects of today's shocks as well as the full results of yesterday's quake and the subsequent suffering of survivors from blizzards and the lack of food supplies, pure water and other assistance.

The center of the shocks yesterday was believed to be in the Janik Mountain range whose peaks reach 10,000 feet. But the entire slope from the main ridge of the range to the Black Sea suffered.

Australian Motorcar Subsidy Watched by Canadian Trade

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian Government trade experts are watching closely Australia's new subsidy plan to develop an automobile manufacturing industry, because it may affect the export of Canadian-made vehicles to Australia which exceeded $8,000,000 in value in 1938.

The full effect of the Australian plan on the Canadian automobile export business is not expected to be apparent for several years, since it takes five years or so for such a new industry to develop.

In that time Canadian exporters may adapt themselves to the new situation so that manufacturers here would not be adversely affected by the Australian venture. For instance, Canada might increase exports of automobile parts and accessories instead of sending the assembled or partly-assembled product.

L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Sydney, New South Wales, has reported to the Dominion Government here that "the Commonwealth Government has announced the allocation of £1,500,000 as a subsidy for motorcar manufacture.

"The subsidy will be £30 per engine for the first 20,000 units of 15 horsepower or more, payable when the first 8,000 units are produced. There are progressive reductions in bounties up to 60,000 units."

Australian Consolidated Industries, Limited, is said to be forming a company to manufacture a popular type of North American automobile of between 18 and 25 horsepower. The company, it is said, would begin production in 18 months, producing 8,000 units the first year and rising gradually to a rate of 20,000 in five years.

In the 12 months ended last Nov. 30, Canadian automobile exports to Australia were worth $8,783,964.

In this period, Canada's greatest automobile business with Australia was in passenger vehicles valued at $500 each or less. These numbered 21,039, worth $5,902,476.

Other automobile exports from Canada to Australia in the same period were: 1,964 automobiles for freight weighing one ton or less, valued at $574,807; 4,632 automobiles for freight of more than one ton, valued at $1,692,279; 10 passenger automobiles valued from $500 to $1,000, worth $5,999; two passenger automobiles valued at more than $1,000, the total export value in this class being $13,520, and automobile parts valued at $599,883.

Physical Fitness Survey Indorsed

NEW YORK (AP)—The College Physical Education Association voted Dec. 28 to advocate Federal legislation which would provide for a survey of the leadership and physical recreation facilities of the nation to determine their adequacy in developing maximum man-power in case of a national emergency.

This action was the result of the work of a committee appointed six years ago by the Association to consider a program for Federal co-operation in physical education.

The committee was headed by George Little, Director of Physical Education at Rutgers University.

It was estimated a survey would require two years to make. A tentative bill already has been drafted for submission to Congress and the Association authorized its President, Dr. Harry A. Scott, of Rice Institute, and Mr. Little to contact Congressmen believed interested in the project.

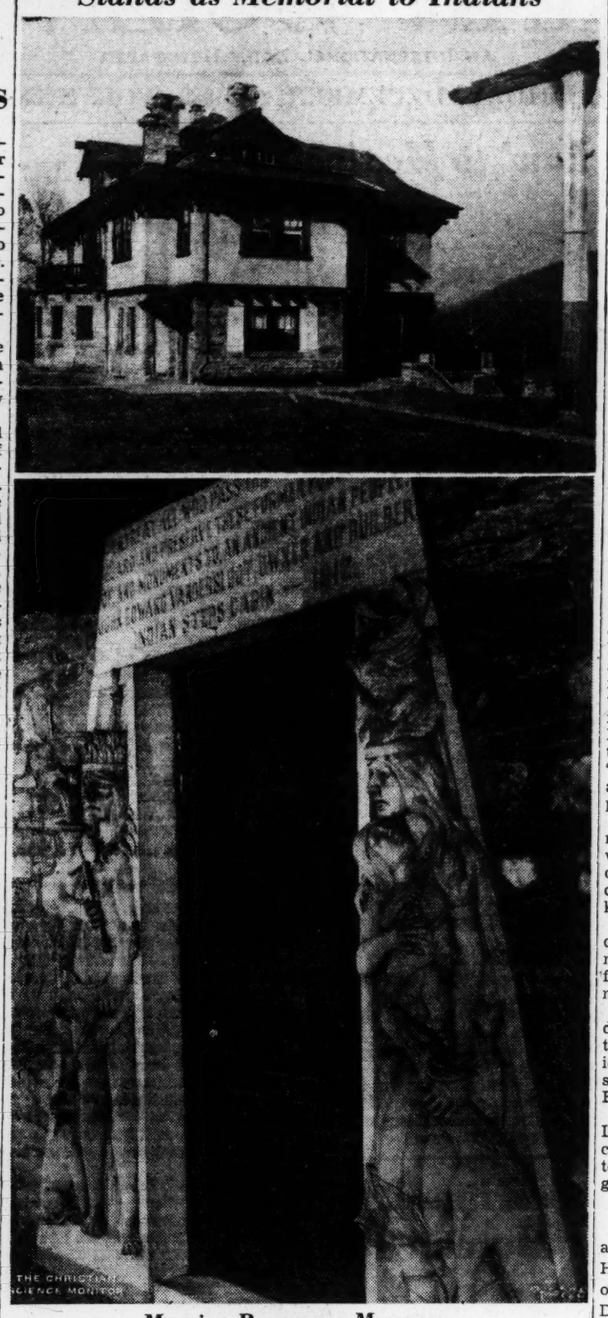
Pay Tax Ban Asked At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—An injunction to block collection of Philadelphia's 1½ per cent tax on wages and earnings beginning with the New Year was asked in court Dec. 28.

The petition was presented for Jennie Dole, a shirt factory employee. At the same time local leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations marshaled forces for a court fight.

The bill contends that the ordinance violates the Federal and State Constitutions.

Stands as Memorial to Indians



Mansion Becomes a Museum

Top: Exterior of house near York, Pa., built by J. E. Vandersloot of New York, who invested it with many Indian relics. It is now a museum leased to the York County Conservation Society. Bottom: Doorway sculptured with Indian bas reliefs.

Traditions of Vanished Indians Of Pennsylvania Are Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Pa.—Relics of the Susquehannocks, vanished Indian tribe who peopled central Pennsylvania, will be maintained permanently by the York County Conservation Society in a unique mansion by the side of the river which was named for them.

"Indian Steps," as the mansion is known, was recently acquired by the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company and has been leased at a nominal dollar-a-year to the Conservation Society so that the Indian lore so abundant in the vicinity can be preserved there. The mansion is situated on the shore of the Susquehanna River, near Craley.

The uniqueness of the mansion lies in the fact that J. E. Vandersloot, late York attorney, embedded thousands of arrowheads, axes and other Indian relics in the walls, pillars and interior furnishings of the structure. They are arranged in designs appropriate to an Indian memorial.

Windows in the dining room of the 12-room house contain stained pictures of Indians. The fireplace and the entrance are flanked by Indian statuary. A totem pole is in the yard near the Indian house, which also contains modern handicraft of Indians.

"The mansion is itself a museum, even though we have placed no showcases or shelves in it as yet," H. C. Ulmer, Secretary of the Conservation Society, said.

Several private collections of relics gathered from the river hills and from Indian stamping grounds and burial grounds of York and Lancaster Counties have been promised.

More History Unfolds in Rome

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ruins of what archaeologists believe was the villa Julius Caesar provided for Cleopatra when the Egyptian queen came to Rome nearly 2,000 years ago have been found by workmen grading banks of the River Tiber.

Elaborate frescoes and mosaics, stucco drains, pieces of marble, foundations of temples and even whole rooms were among the evidences of splendid ancient structures unearthed in preparation for Rome's universal exposition of 1942.

When these archaeological finds came to light, scholars took charge of the excavating and something of the story told by the frescoes has been pieced together by Miss Amy Bernardy, Italian lecturer.

These frescoes, in which gaily-decorated boats sailed seas alive with dolphins, octopi and other marine life, indicated these ruins were of the Gardens of Caesar, a mile outside the walls of Ancient Rome.

Caesar brought the Queen of the Nile to Rome between 48 and 46 B. C. as a hostage.

Elaborate dwellings were built for her, or commandeered, on the banks of the Tiber.

Apparently, she lived in luxury. There were frescoed rooms with heating apparatus, baths and temples. Remnants of glassware and pottery lamps were found, with images of racial, national or local divinities.

One entire room from Cleopatra's supposed dwelling has been transported to the Termes Museum in Rome.

California Tries A Consumer Co-Op

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—An experimental consumers' co-operative store will be opened in Los Angeles Jan. 2 as a part of Gov. Culbert L. Olson's program to remove unemployed from State relief rolls.

The store, Administration-sponsored and of the type recommended by the Governor's Commission on Re-employment, will be for the exclusive use of State relief administrative clients, 500 of whom have expressed their willingness to co-operate.

"Benefits to persons buying at the store will be made possible," officials in the Governor's office said, "through potential profits in which they will participate."

In addition, relief clients will be put to work on co-operatives to produce many of the items to be sold.

Persons on relief will buy their goods with cash. Each purchase will be recorded in books which they will carry. At periodic intervals, the books will be collected and, if any profits have accrued, they will be apportioned among the clients as a dividend based on the amount of each person's purchases.

The merchandise, bearing prices comparable to goods in other neighborhood stores, will include fresh meats, fruits and vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and staple groceries.

Philadelphia Yard Seeks 400 Mechanics

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Navy Yard has 400 jobs for skilled mechanics—and no one to fill them.

Officials of the third Civil Service district appealed Dec. 29 for machinists, aircraft mechanics, boat builders, shipwrights, coppersmiths and aircraft metal workers to take examination for the jobs.

Tampering Caused Wreck

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported Dec. 29 that "malicious tampering" with the tracks caused derailment of the Southern Pacific's streamline train "City of San Francisco" near Harney, Nev., Aug. 12.

G.O.P. Debates Isolationismvs. PeaceProgram

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Within the ranks of the Republican Party an altogether healthy and constructive debate on American foreign policy is taking place.

The frequency with which supporters of a third nomination for President Roosevelt cite the world crisis in support of their views is causing Republican leaders to heed the necessity of putting foreign policy well to the fore in preparation for the presidential campaign.

Extreme isolationism versus some degree of co-operation in the erection of a new peace is the central choice which the Party spokesmen are facing and which is now in the process of being made.

Borah Starts Debate

Senator William E. Borah furnished the first impetus to this inner-party debate in his letter to Allen W. Dulles of New York, foreign affairs expert and with his brother, John Foster Dulles, coadviser to Thomas E. Dewey on foreign policy. The Idaho Senator urged that world affairs be put foremost in the campaign by the Republican Party, and contended that foreign questions would be "the most thoroughly discussed and debated" and that any soft-pedaling would be harmful.

Mr. Allen Dulles is apparently not a soft-pedaler because notwithstanding his closeness to one of the principal Republican presidential aspirants he is letting it be known that he:

1. Favors the transfer of American commercial ships to the Panamanian flag or to that of another friendly neutral in order that they may be profitably used.

2. Supports President Roosevelt's declaration that "the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

3. Criticizes Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's suggestion that "because she happens to be next door to us Canada had no business to go to war."

Questions Peace Zone

4. Questions the practicality of attempting to assert Western Hemisphere neutrality 300 miles out to sea, as embodied in the Declaration of Panama.

5. Approves the essential provisions of the present neutrality law—a law opposed by Senator Borah and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and supported by Senator Robert A. Taft, all Republicans.

6. Affirms that neither geographical isolation, cash-and-carry neutrality nor any other self-denying restrictions will "suffice to meet the serious complications due to the wars in Europe and Asia."

Mr. Dulles' views, though couched in quiet and scholarly phrases in the January issue of Foreign Affairs, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, place him well away from the isolationist wing of the Republican Party.

With respect to the controversial issue of the transfer of the registry of part of the American Merchant Marine to Panama or another American republic, Mr. Dulles holds that if this can't be done on the ground that the United States should not encourage other States in the western hemisphere to do what it is refusing to do, the ships might well be transferred to a Scandinavian or even an Irish flag.

Sees Subterfuge In Law

"It is difficult to become indignant at this alleged 'evasion' of the law," Mr. Dulles says. "Running right through the law there is something in the nature of a subterfuge. The whole idea of the legislation is to permit us to continue our normal trade and commerce so far as we can do so safely, but to change the outward form of it so that if there are any incidents our national honor and prestige will not be involved. An American-owned ship, transferred to foreign registry, flying a foreign flag, and manned by an exclusively foreign crew, would not be the object of much sentimental American interest if she got into trouble."

The ultimate position of the Republican Party on the foregoing and other foreign policy issues will take shape during the coming months, under the impact of both Congressional debate and the public declarations of the several candidates for the presidential nomination. This debate will both influence and be influenced by the state of national opinion and the choice remains to be made whether Republican policy will be principally isolation or principally co-operation in the international field.

Million Less Jobless Than November, 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In its first increase since July, unemployment rose 391,000 in November, reaching a total of 8,511,000 persons, or about 1,000,000 fewer than in November 1938, according to the National Industrial Conference Board in its monthly estimate of employment and unemployment.

The increase in jobless was due almost entirely to a decline in employment of 625,000 workers in agriculture, the Board found, adding, however, the falling off was less than the usual one for the month.

It estimated the total number of employed workers in November at 46,142,000 as compared with 46,475,000 for October and 44,530,000 for November, 1938.

Democracy in No Peril, Historians Are Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — A cherished historical theory, glorifying the frontier as essential to democracy, was partially exploded today by Dr. M. M. Knappen, Professor of History at Michigan State College, speaking before the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

A study of English economic history led Dr. Knappen to challenge Prof. F. J. Turner's celebrated statement that "the most important effect of the frontier has been the promotion of democracy here and in Europe."

In England, he declared, democratic government was produced by "native English forces rather than by any open frontier."

"The existence of an open frontier," Dr. Knappen told the historians, "cannot be said to be a necessary prerequisite for the survival of democracy in a great power.

"Those who are concerned about the future of democracy in an age of closed world frontiers," he added, "may therefore take heart from a consideration of the history of the movement on English soil."

Helped New Deal Theorists

Dr. Knappen's research backed up New Deal theorists who have contended that new economic frontiers must take the place of free land and gold rushes that automatically took care of the unemployed and malcontents in the last century.

In Great Britain, he said, an overseas frontier "did provide something of a safety valve for certain special types of unemployed and for ambitious workingmen who were discontented with the the opportunities for advancement at home, but other means of meeting these needs were available and in the last half century they have been supplied by the development of trade unions, the Labor Party and social security legislation.

"If we no longer have the open frontier," Dr. Knappen added, "we still have the possibility of developing alternative devices which will supply the same need.

"If democracy is to fail in this country," he concluded, "it will not be as a result of the inevitable working of historical forces beyond our control, but because we neglect to make use of such available means of perpetuating it as analyses of English experience show to be amply effective."

Propaganda an Ancient Device

The historians at their annual sessions here are examining all corners of the globe and covering periods of history dating back to the early Egyptian monarchies. Dr. John A. Wilson, of the University of Chicago, even reported finding propaganda rampant in ancient Egyptian texts. Ancient Pharaohs, he said, insisted on seeing themselves recorded in hieroglyphics as all wise and all powerful.

Jumping to the modern age, the historians heard government experts in documentary photography and folklore recording predict that these would furnish exciting new historical materials, now largely neglected.

The historian's neglect of the corporation was decried by Prof. Thomas C. Cochran, of New York University. "To the historian of the future the rise of the modern corporation will feature our age as feudalism did the medieval period," he predicted. No satisfactory history, he held, has yet been written dealing with participation of business in government and of government in business.

Future of Railroads

At a session devoted to railroad history, Edward C. Campbell, of the National Archives, pointed to a need for an "entirely new definition of the place of railroads within the scope of government activity." He added, "If past tendencies are an indication, this will take the form of government ownership and operation."

A warning to history professors to teach tolerance along with facts so the emotionalism that barred worth-while textbooks from the schools in the World War may not return was voiced by Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, President of the University of Minnesota, who served on the Creel Committee on Information during the World War.

Dr. Ford, speaking at a luncheon conference held in conjunction with the National Council for Social Studies, made a plea for the "long steady view that the study of history gives" to offset the "present-mindedness" of students of social subjects.

Prizes Are Awarded

At the annual dinner of the Association, the George Louis Beer prize was awarded to Mrs. Pauline R. Anderson for her book, "Background of Anti-English Feeling in Germany, 1890-1902," and the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize to John T. Horton, of the University of Buffalo, author of "James Kent, a Study in Conservatism."

Presiding at the dinner, R. D. W. Connor, National Archivist, described the increased use of the national archives by scholars and praised President Roosevelt's establishment of the Hyde Park Library for preservation of his papers. "It must be plain to all except those that will not see, that his primary purpose is to dedicate his papers to the use of American historians," he said.

The presidential address of Dr. William Scott Ferguson, of Harvard University, was a description of the high cultural attainment of fifth century Greece, which brought him to protest against the modern view that the important thing is to be comfortable.

Welfare Still a Live Issue Survey of 44 States Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is no letup in legislative interest in public welfare, a survey of the 44 State law-making bodies in session in 1939 shows. A total of 653 laws in this field, exclusive of unemployment insurance, were passed, the American Public Welfare Association here says.

Of these, the largest group, 177, pertained to financing. Others related to old-age pensions, general relief, and aid to the blind and to dependent children. Some new laws changed the State machinery governing public welfare. A total of 50 had to do with personnel, 41 with child welfare, and 44 miscellaneous subjects.

Extension of medical care was "in the air" because of the national health bill before Congress, and 59 new laws dealt with this matter. Most of them provided for low-cost hospitalization through non-profit hospital service plans, and for additional grants for medical aid to the aged, the blind, and dependent children.

Though Congress did not take final action on changes in the Social Security Law until late in the summer, a number of States passed new laws and amendments anticipating certain liberalizations which came about, the survey shows.

Although only eight States are scheduled to meet in regular session in 1940, it is expected that special sessions will be called in several States, and the Association predicts further legislative action in the public welfare field this year.

The Association points out that more liberal grants to the aged are now within the States' powers, since the Social Security Board has been authorized to assume half-cost for any grant up to $40 per month to an individual. This increases the $5 maximum contribution under the former law of $15 from the Federal Government.

Beginning Jan. 1, the Federal Government will also increase its contribution toward State aid to dependent children, matching dollar for dollar, with limits of $13 for the first child and $12 for other children. The maximum age has been moved up from 16 to 18 years for children attending school. For aid to the needy blind, the Federal Government can now pay one half the State's total administrative expenditures, in addition to sharing the 50 per cent—up to $20 a month—of the cost of supporting each of these dependents.

Musical Aliens Welcome

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The National Association of Schools of Music welcomes immigration of foreign musicians and composers of outstanding ability. The Association also indorsed employment of Americans and Europeans on competitive standards, excepting instances of equal merit when preference for native American musicians was favored.

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Little Chance Is Seen For Congress to Save

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—When the Seventy-Sixth Congress reconvenes next week it will receive from President Roosevelt his seventh annual budget and the certainty of an eleventh consecutive deficit.

An appreciable decrease in federal expenditures already has been prepared by the President but the frank prospect is that, while the Administration is talking some economy, Congress, when the actual voting comes to a test, will be on the side of spending rather than saving.

Budget authorities are forecasting a deficit of $3,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year as compared with a probable deficit of $3,800,000,000 for the current year. Prospective expenditures are now estimated at about $9,250,000,000—approximately $250,000,000 under those for this year.

Three Horned Dilemma

The embarrassing complication for both President and Congress is that the present limit on the national debt is $45,000,000,000, and with the national debt now nearing $42,000,000,000, Congress faces the three-pronged choice of raising that limit, increasing taxes or substantially reducing expenditures.

The President has been talking about reducing parity payments to farmers; returning Congressmen are talking about the necessity of maintaining them. The President has been talking about the obligation of Congress to provide revenue for the $550,000,000 of appropriations by which it increased the executive budget last session; Congressmen are shying from this course.

The responsibility for economy is being tossed back and forth and it remains to be seen whether the President is serious or strategic in his economy plans and whether Congress will be disposed to choose between economy and taxes in an election year.

Must Affect Defense

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for one came out today with the assertion that any drastic effort toward balancing the budget must include reduction in national defense expenditures. Any talk about budget balancing without touching military appropriations, he claimed, is sheer political maneuvering.

President Roosevelt's first major legislative conference looking forward to the early weeks of Congress was held at the White House when Speaker William B. Bankhead had lunch with Mr. Roosevelt and canvassed the legislative program. Notwithstanding the desire to keep the session reasonably short and relatively free of controversy, the prospective agenda is mounting.

Of prime political importance is the proposal which Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico has now advanced that an amendment be enacted to the law bearing his name which will outlaw political activities by employees of all state agencies receiving funds from the Federal Government. This restriction would apply with particular effect to state highway agencies which are widely supported from federal appropriations and whose members are usually active participants in state and national politics.

Labor Board a Hot Potato

Although the hearings on the National Labor Relations Board will be resumed next week, the Administration members of the House Investigating Committee are already taking steps to initiate amendments to the Wagner Act which they hope will remove this issue either from controversy in Congress and from the presidential campaign.

It is apparent that the disclosures at the hearings have been so effective that the Administration itself has come around to approval of changes in the law.

The amendments now proposed include:

1. Separation of the judicial and prosecuting functions of the Labor Board.
2. Restrictions on the Board's powers to decide collective bargaining units.
3. Tightening the rules of evidence which the Board must observe.
4. Permission for employers to discuss labor matters with their employees.
5. Delegation of powers to the Board to mediate industrial disputes comparable to those possessed by the Railway Mediation Board.

There is the prospect of a reorganization of the present personnel of the Labor Board and its increase from three to five members.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), of Georgia and member of the House Labor Committee, today added to the demand for a shakeup in the membership of the Labor Board. Following an interview at the White House at which Mr. Ramspeck told the President most of the trouble over the Wagner Act arose from "bad administration" rather than faults in the law, he urged the resignations of J. Warren Madden, Chairman, and Edwin S. Smith, and the appointment of new personnel. He felt that Congress would establish a new board if the President did not make the personnel changes himself.

Public Speakers Learn of Faults; Pennsylvania Accent Is Preferred

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prof Sylvester Toussaint of Colorado State Teachers College of Education asked 500 persons in 59 occupations to name their "pet peeves" against public speakers.

Topping the list of 999 grievances, he told the current convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, were the following:

1. Mumbling.
2. Long-windedness.
3. Obvious lack of preparation.
4. "In closing" remarks running on and on.
5. Hesitant "ahs," "uhs," and "ers."
6. Folksy remarks addressed to someone in the audience.
7. A show of temper over a disturbance in the room.
8. Vagueness about facts.
9. Mispronunciation of common words.

Profs. Walter H. Wilke and Joseph Snyder of New York University said their study of American dialects disclosed that neither the Boston nor Southern accents ranked first in public favor. The accent produced in Lancaster, Pa., they reported, was most pleasing to the average American.

Professor Snyder said Lancaster speech represented the general American dialect because it differed in no fundamental respect from types of speech found from New Jersey to the Pacific Coast and parts of Canada. Its speakers pronounce all the "r's" and use the Italian or "ah" form of "a" less than Bostonians.

Adelaide Gallery Gets Water Color From Aborigine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The Adelaide National Art Gallery has purchased a water color from the brush of an Australian aborigine, Albert Namatjira, thereby offering an exhibit almost unique in the world of art. The gallery paid £8 for the picture, which was elected by an expert committee rom a collection on view in the \ssociated Arts Gallery. The latter xhibition had been visited by rge crowds of interested spectaors.

Dr. Charles Duguid, who is one f the promoters of the Ernabella Mission Station in the interior, explained that Namatjira had never held a brush in his hand until three years ago when he came under the notice of Rex Battarbee, an Australian artist. He had used first kangaroo teeth and then hot fencing wire for the expression of his ideas.

The picture bought by the National Gallery is entitled "Illum Baura," the native name for Haart's Bluff, a prominent feature of the country where Namatjira has lived for many years.

Former Film Agent Named RKO Producer

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — Harry E. Edington, former film agent for Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich and others, has been appointed Executive Producer for RKO-Radio Pictures. Executives said he would have charge of all important RKO pictures.

Paper's Reader Pays Up On Same Day Since 1888

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky. (AP) — W. T. Cooper came in with his check for a year's subscription and the staff of the Hopkinsville New Era knew the newspaper's fifty-first birthday as a daily was being observed formally.

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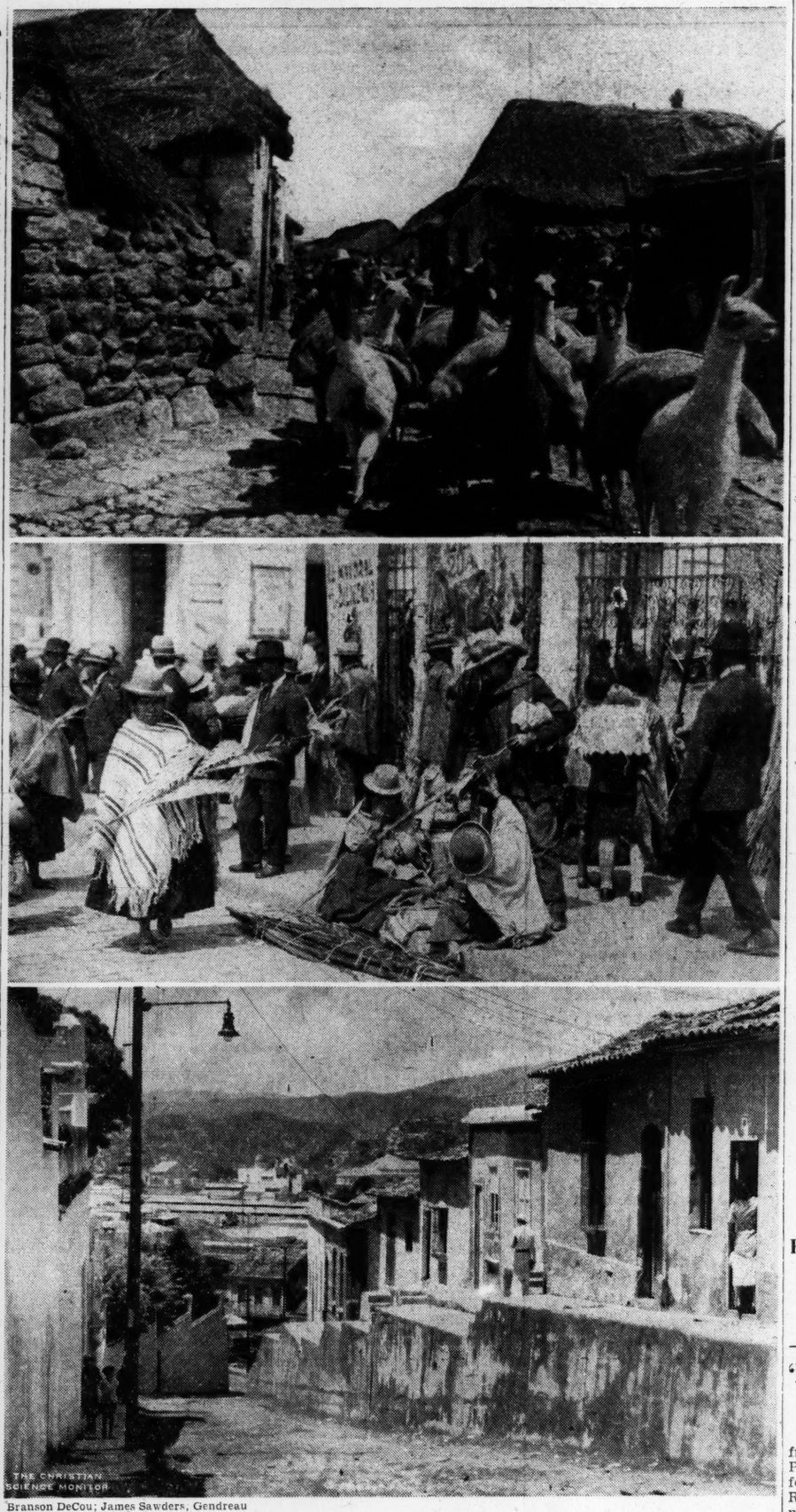

Branson DeCou; James Sawders, Gendreau

Scenes Such as These Await the Traveler in South America

Top: Through the streets of a Peruvian village high in the Andes come these beasts of burden, the llamas, carrying loads of wool, grain, and corn from the high mountain towns to those at a lower level. Center: A scene in La Paz, Bolivia. Below: On some of the streets in Caracas, Venezuela, the sidewalks are 10 or 15 feet above the level of the roads, a condition made necessary by the slope of the hills.

Tourists Hear Cry of 'Meet South America'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Southward flows the course of travel.

The other Americas beckon.

Could you have seen, as this writer has, the brilliant kladeidoscope of South America during three trips, you would have no trouble deciding where to spend that holiday money saved up for a voyage to Europe that seems out for the present.

Some time back, my "next" vacation was stated in these columns as follows:

"If all the world were open, and two or more months of time available, I would head straight for Southern Chile, southward of Puerto Montt toward the Straits of Magellan."

That vacation has not come to pass, but the statement stands. stands. Southern Chile and Argentina take second place to none in unspoiled tourist value and majestic scenery.

Attractions Even Closer

But you don't have to go so far. The Caribbean is rich in little-known spots of scenic and historic attractions. Just lately, returning from Panama, I "discovered" the Citadel of Henri Cristophe in Northern Haiti. Of course the story of that fantastic monarch had passed before my eyes at some time. But the horseback trip up through the tropical glades to the Citadel perched on its rocky escarpment and commanding the entire countryside—that was a surprise.

Curaçao, Netherlands island outpost in the New World, delighted us on the same trip. When entered at sunset, the harbor is mellow, like some animated canvas of an old master. Steep roofs and the forest of masts along the waterfront color a scene as European as the Delft shoes that can be bought in the shops of this cosmopolitan port.

So the list goes. There are literally thousands of possibilities.

Safe as the Navy

Everyone is asking, of course, how safe it is to take ship even in this neutral part of the world. The answer is that no region could be safer. Ship lanes of the United States are fully backed by the Government in keeping all services open and as safe as the United State Navy can make them.

In addition to Grace Line, with its Caribbean and West Coast of South America schedules, both reaching the Panama Canal, there is the Good Neighbor Fleet of the American Republics Line, serving Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. Many smaller services operate regularly from ports other than New York.

Above the sea and reaching every part of the Continent fly ships of Pan American Airways and its affiliates, including Pan American Grace from Panama south to Santigao, Chile, and over the Andes to Buenos Aires.

By land, as well as by sea and air, the doors of inter-American travel are opening wider. At different times I have driven over sections of the Pan American system of highways from Argentina all the way north to Mexico. When the last gaps are closed, the motoring fan can take as much as he wants of the most varied scenic highway in the world. There will be 20,000 miles or more of road through mountains, jungles, and beside the sea.

Roads Smooth

At present, the highway is practicable to a considerable distance south of Mexico City, and a few hardy adventurers have gone farther. Every country has completed substantial sections. In Panama, we rode over excellent two-lane concrete. Peru has a thousand miles or more of smooth black surface. A few difficult gaps remain, but are being closed.

One you have reached South America, possibly on one of the cruise ships that show their confidence by opening books for business as usual—or almost so—the variety of possible side trips is limited only by individual tastes, pocketbooks, and time available.

There are waterfalls: Iguassu on the border between Brazil and Paraguay; Kaietur in British Guiana; and hundreds of smaller ones.

There are cities well worth extended stays: matchless Rio de Janeiro; urbane Buenos Aires; Lima with its carved wood balconies of colonial days; friendly Santiago in Chile; to name a few.

Rugged scenery runs the gamut to sheer unexplored jungle, if that is your taste.

Native customs and costumes are nowhere more vivid in coloring than in the high Andes of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

You will find dirt and some travel difficulties, but these are offset by an ever-increasing attention to tourist comfort and luxury. In some ways, the sooner you go the more you will see South America unspoiled. Be sure to go inland. The coast is only one aspect of South America, and often the most barren and forbidding.

It is possible to travel well on a foot-loose basis with a little expert guidance. The conducted tour is also well grounded and easier to arrange.

So, meet South America while "seeing the Americas first."

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Roy Moulton, Manager

Behind the Headlines

New Year's is just an arbitrary date but it brings a sense of freshness and vision.

Gendreau
A new year brings new horizons

A new year.

New Year's is only an arbitrary date on the calendar, but it brings a sense of freshness, of new vision, of spacious, broad horizons.

In an age when pioneering has all but disappeared, it brings an invitation to exploration and adventure. To every man or woman, it presents a challenge. Our year will be very largely what we make it, we are the architects of its events.

No one can say that the last frontier has vanished, when New Year's affords such boundless scope and promise. Rather, each year unfolds new frontiers of human hope and achievement.

These frontiers never become crowded. They lie always ahead of the migrant army which rushes in to make the sparsely settled wilderness into a populous city. The true pioneer knows that there is always room beyond, always space for new enterprise and accomplishment in the new year.

What's in a Date?

Of course, all this is true every day in the year. But New Year's brings it into focus.

It matters little what day we choose to celebrate as New Year's. The accepted date for most of the western world is now Jan. 1, but it was not always so. Less than 200 years ago, England's New Year's was still being celebrated on March 25.

Other days that have been chosen for New Year's festivities are many. They include Sept. 21, Dec. 21, Dec. 25, and March 21. The Jews, the Chinese, the Russians, and many other peoples still have their New Year's on different dates from our own.

But whatever the date, the meaning is the same. Here is the beginning of something new and fresh, a milestone on the march of human progress, a vantage point from which one may peer into the days to come, and sense the abundant good that lies in store for all.

And if so many days have been found suitable, and are still found suitable by various peoples for these festivities, is it not evident that any day can be a New Year's Day, a day of confidence and cheer and rejoicing for the future?

How Will We Build?

The tenor of many a Christmas message during this holiday season has been the contrast between the world as it is today and the world as it would be if we would listen to the angels' song.

The tenor of many a New Year's thought is fear for what the year may bring.

But last year and this year are only what we make them. He who stands trembling on the threshold neglects to make his rightful contribution. He has virtue and courage, but he is not putting them into his handiwork, his year. Instead, he is working into the structure in which he must dwell the baser materials of apprehension and uncertainty. What sort of man is he who, having the finest of materials, will employ only the meaner sort for his dwelling? His year will be of the quality that he chooses to build it.

The years are what we make them and virtue and courage go into the making.

Where Will We Look?

None of us may know what 1940 will bring, but of this we can be certain: It is, like every year, and every day that greets us, a page for us to write on.

If we but shudder at the past and view the dark, deceptive curtain of our doubts, the writing will be smudged and murky.

But if we glance aloft and scan the ever-widening panorama of man's vista, the writing will be clear and full of inspiration.

It is for us to choose what we shall look at. And who, with all the blessings of the ages in full view, will turn his back and be content with lesser pictures? Not you, nor I. Not those who relish as it comes each bright New Year's adventure.

Rex Miller.

'Blue Bird' Score Pleases Composer

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Alfred Newman, who won the Motion Picture Academy's music award for 1938 for scoring "Alexander's Ragtime Band," has previewed his newest composition.

Before a studio audience of music critics he played the musical recording for "The Blue Bird," forthcoming Shirley Temple picture.

He considers it his most important work. The music replaces the famous "Blue Bird" score of Humperdinck, which was not suitable for the screen adaptation.

Mr. Newman was a New Haven, Conn., child prodigy and made his piano debut under Paderewski at the age of 12, in 1913. He composed, arranged, directed and recorded his newest score in 10 days.

"A Truly Delicious Drink"

Monitor-Reader Mrs. Bernice Sullivan of San Francisco, Calif., writes:

"I have found Cocomalt to be a truly delicious drink, for every member of my family, at any hour of the day. We would not be without it!"

(Posed by Professional Models)

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COCOMALT *is a product of* R. B. DAVIS CO., *Hoboken, N. J.*

THE Season's Greetings HAVE A SPECIAL MEANING

THE season of gifts and good wishes has a special meaning to Sheffield Farms. There is no richer gift than happiness and no more hearty greeting than best wishes for the well-being of your family during the New Year.

During 1940, Sheffield's is pledged to serve you faithfully and well. Why not make Sheffield service a New Year's resolution in your family?

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

NLRB: The Much-Debated Labor Board

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"To anyone who has not kept pretty close tabs on the alphabet machines in Washington their products cause confusion. Not only are the purposes of the agencies which have been set up misunderstood but even the agencies' proper names are lost under the common use of initials. A shining example of this is the NLRB—which simply means the National Labor Relations Board.

"After our talks about Capitalism, and labor problems, this Roosevelt law for solving labor problems naturally came up for discussion. Mention of the initials brought the question 'What do they mean?' The explanation brought the second question, 'And what does the Board itself mean—or do?' So let's take that for our topic today."

Question: "When was this Board formed?"

Answer: "It was brought about by a law passed in 1935 known as the National Labor Relations Act. It's often called the Wagner Act, because Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was its sponsor."

Question: "Why was this Act passed? What were the events which brought it about?"

Answer: "Let's take the essence of the title, 'Labor Relations.' That means the relationship between labor or workers and their employers. The gulf between these two groups has always seemed pretty wide. These differences of viewpoint, of income and social basis, have resulted in friction. This friction has sometimes lead to serious strife. So the economists and statesmen have for years sought to improve 'labor relations.'

"These efforts, however, were very late in getting to the law-making stage. The seed happened to bud under the New Deal's social stimulus. But even under Roosevelt it goes back to the NRA, in 1933, the famous Blue Eagle of the Recovery Act. This Act included a Labor Relations Board. When the NRA was cut down by the Supreme Court the Wagner bill was planned, establishing the Labor Board on an independent, firm footing."

Question: "Why such labor activity in 1935? Labor certainly wasn't suddenly being so ill-treated that it needed protection, was it?"

Answer: "No. It wasn't a case of being protected from something so much as the desire to share in something. In other words, business was showing an upturn, leading to the boomlet of 1936. Business books were showing black ink for the first time in years. That black ink meant profits. Labor was determined to share in those profits. It had taken wage cuts during the lean years—it wanted to be in the running to get some of the profit of the fat years apparently ahead."

Question: "Then with such increasing labor activity the relations between labor and the employers were likely to become strained?"

Answer: "Not only likely—they were already becoming strained. Strikes and disputes had broken out at various points. Labor was becoming increasingly union-conscious. The C. I. O. was about to sprout from the parent A. F. of L. In short, the labor movement was going places and needed guidance and restraint. Some sort of impartial refree was needed and the NLRB was seen as the answer."

Question: "But Mr. Hurd, isn't one of the complaints against the NLRB that it is not impartial, leaning too heavily toward labor?"

Answer: "Yes. In fact the Wagner Act has been referred to as 'labor's Magna Charta'—with the NLRB that 'Magna Charta's' watchdog. The chief complaint of business about the NLRB is that it is one sided—all for labor."

Question: "Well, is it?"

Answer: "That's a hard one to answer—particularly since now the labor leaders as well as the businessmen have been blasting away at the Labor Relations Board. But taking the issues one at a time, we find that business men run little danger of getting tangled up with the Labor Board if they allow their workers to join unions and are willing to deal with these unions in matters of working conditions, wages, hours, etc. The NLRB investigators have got to find actual instances of labor's rights being infringed before the employer can be called to account. Even then the employer is entitled to a full hearing with his attorneys before the Board before he can be convicted of Wagner Act violations.

"Now you will note that everything in this Act is concerned with labor. And that is just where the criticism comes in. By not including employers in the issue it looks as though the Board was against them. Actually employers are supposed to have plenty of other laws on the books to take care of their needs."

Question: "Is it a case of more and better legislation then?"

Answer: "I should say that good legislation is necessary, that maybe changes are needed. But we must remember that we are dealing with human beings, that the finest legal machinery ever constructed will not be effective unless the men operating it are guided by the highest motives. By the same token pretty ineffective laws will work when administered by men of high ethics.

"Let labor and business bring to the hearings before the NLRB unselfishness, brotherly love, kindness, compassion, understanding and forgiveness and we will have gone a long way in bringing about improved 'labor relations.' After all Labor relations are human relations. In the last analysis they must be improved in the same way.

"And now, for our guest speaker, we have Richard Strout of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who has been sitting in on the latest investigation of the NLRB by a House Committee—on Page 299."

Here's the NLRB and Its Congressional Investigators

© Harris & Ewing

The Public Takes a Look at the Labor Board's Activities

(1) Edwin S. Smith, a member of the original NLRB. (2) Joseph W. Madden, Board Chairman. (3) William M. Leiserson, appointed April, 1939. (4) The House Committee which is investigating the Labor Board (seated, left to right): Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana; Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman; Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio. (Standing, left to right): Abe Murdock (D) of Utah; Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts.

Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line

NLRB Gets Its Fourth Investigation

By Richard L. Strout

The fourth Congressional investigation of the most controversial agency of the Government, the National Labor Relations Board, is now under way. It is the fourth investigation in four and a half years. Nor does this tell all of the turbulent history of the much-attacked Board. It was under assault before it was born. Eminent lawyers handed down an opinion that the law was unconstitutional. This was all right until the Supreme Court held otherwise. But in the meantime about a year of the Board's brief life had passed, and over 100 injunctive suits had tied up procedure. So that the Board has had only a brief period of reasonably normal life.

The Board has been called upon to pioneer new paths and set precedents in a new and intensely controversial field. The constant attack has produced a counter-belligerency in some Board officials which has not aided its impartiality. Officials admit that their chief enemy is delay in handling cases. Frequent investigations have tended to retard work and to some degree reduced morale. Therefore, it may be fairly hoped, right at the outset, that if the Act is to be amended, this will be done soon, definitely and decisively, so that uncertainty will end.

Charge of One-sidedness

The ostensible purpose of the Act is simple enough, to promote industrial peace by protecting labor in its right to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. The law is one-sided in the sense that it was intended to strengthen labor's bargaining position with employers. Certain acts of employers were termed unfair, and no equivalent acts were designated for labor. Company unions were banned. Not stated specifically but implied, was the hope that Congress could shunt serious labor problems off to the Board, instead of leaving them to arbitrament of harassed Governors or to the respective brute strength of rival parties.

Whatever may be said of the Board's other deeds, its record before the Supreme Court is excellent. With some biting exceptions, the Court has generally sustained its interpretations of the law and procedure. The high court has enforced 11 Board orders without modification; modified 2; denied enforcement in 2, and decided 5 miscellaneous cases in the Board's favor. This record has led many critics to shift their attack from the 3-man Board to the Act itself.

Charge of Favoritism

Court support has not done much for the Board's popularity. Gallup Poll showed a vast majority of people believe it favors the C. I. O. as against the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. has joined the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers in demanding amendments. And recently the C. I. O., in what appears to be a tactical move, has made it unanimous by urging amendments of its own, and charging the Board with partiality on its own account—to the A. F. or L.

But testimony before the special House committee shows Dr. William M. Leiserson, latest member of the Board, in confidential interoffice memoranda, twice has sought removal of Nathan Witt, Board Secretary, and that he feels Board employees have acted too much as lawyers aiding clients on occasion, instead of as aloof Federal officials. Dr. Leiserson, nevertheless, asserts the Act needs no amendment, and recalls that only in 12 of 117 Board cases in which he has participated has he dissented.

The Manufacturers' Association and A. F. of L. would increase Board membership from three to five. The Federation would amend the law in such a way as to give it competitive advantage with the C. I. O., at least according to C. I. O. critics. The Manufacturers' Association would go much farther than that in amendments and would sharply restrict the Board's discretionary authority, and impose a code of "unfair" acts on labor, to parallel that now enforced against employers.

It is still doubtful whether committees will finish their investigation in time for Congress to act this year, particularly in view of the reluctance of many Congressmen to intervene in the bitter A. F. of L.-C. I. O. feud, especially before an election. It seems clear that to the degree to which the Board's power is curtailed, Congress must either assume responsibility for handling industrial problems itself, or let them lapse back into the old jungle-law of strike and boycott. Board statistics purportedly disclose a recent tendency "for labor to turn more to the Board than resort to strikes," but business association critics are unconvinced.

The fact is indisputable that American trade union membership has doubled since the Act was passed, and that much of the Board's difficulty would disappear if labor could heal its family feud.

Read On—

(Note: Books on NLRB are few and far between. The men qualified to write on this subject are still writing magazine articles, since the Board is still controversial, still in limbo. Excellent magazine articles are, however, available.)

"How To Amend the Wagner Act"—By L. Boudin, New Republic, Aug. 9, 1939.

"A. F. of L. vs. NLRB"—Newsweek, Aug. 15, 1939.

"Labor Act Revision, Compromise View"—By Ralph M. Blagden, Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor, April 15, 1939.

"Labor Board vs. Labor Act"—By William Green, Fortune, Feb. 1939.

"Labor's Fifth Column"—Nation, Feb. 4, 1939.

"Leave the Wagner Act Alone"—Christian Century, May 24, 1939.

"Lopsided Law"—Colliers, April 1, 1939.

"Proposed NLRA Amendments"—By John L. Lewis, Fortune, April, 1939.

"Shall Congress Amend the Wagner Act?"—By E. R. Burke and A. H. Frey, Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor, March 25, 1939.

"Should the Wagner Act Be Changed?"—By R. L. Greenman and L. De Caux, Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 16, 1939.

Actors in the Labor Board's Drama

Author

Senator Robert Ferdinand Wagner: born in Germany; product of New York sidewalks; graduate of City College of New York; lawyer; worked up through State politics; backed by Tammany Hall in first Senate campaign; elected to Upper House in 1926; since 1933 has been New Deal mainstay; introduced and piloted bills for NRA, PWA, WPA, FERA, Social Security, and others; recognized by legislators and statesmen as authority on labor and housing; was Chairman of unofficial Labor Board under NRA in 1933; best known for NLRA or Wagner Act of 1935; has watched it closely ever since; largely defends Act, although now and then has admitted its administration through NLRB is difficult; has agreed to Senate investigation of his Act, possible revisions, NLRB changes, etc.;

The Original Cast

1. Chairman George W. Madden: Pittsburgh lawyer; had been law professor at Oklahoma, Ohio State, Stanford, Chicago, Cornell, West Virginia, and Pittsburgh universities; had long experience with labor relations; arbitrator of Pittsburgh street railways dispute; comparatively conservative; defended NLRB's constitutionality; did not expect A. F. of L.-C. I. O. split when Wagner Act was drafted; denied NLRB favors C. I. O. over A. F. of L.; term expires August, 1940.

2. Edwin S. Smith: born in Brookline, Mass.; graduate from Harvard; was newspaper reporter for 3 years; turned specialist in labor relations; became personnel manager and employment expert at Filene's in Boston; was particularly interested in seasonal unemployment then (1930); named Commissioner of Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in Nov. 1931; advocated unemployment insurance; favored 30-hour working week in 1933; appointed observer at International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva in 1933 by President Roosevelt; chief compliance officer for Massachusetts under NRA; sponsored Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law; appointed to NRA Labor Board in 1934; was only member of that Board to be moved up to NLRB in 1935 when NRA deflated; renamed by President Roosevelt in 1936 for 5 years; strong defender of NLRB against those who attack Wagner Act;, term expires August, 1941.

3. John Michael Carmody; New Yorker appointed for 3 years when NLRB was first set up; was an industrial engineer; came direct from National Mediation Board; was former Chief Engineer of Civil Works Administration.

Recasting

1. Donald Wakefield Smith: replaced John Carmody, who resigned August, 1936 to go with new Rural Electrification Administration; appointed September, 1936; youngest Board member; Pennsylvanian; alleged to have been influenced by E. S. Smith's theories; became half of NLRB's "Smith Brothers"; A. F. of L. sought to purge him from Board when term expired in 1938; but was reappointed by the President over Mr. Green's protest; opposition pressure increased; President heard demands on all sides that D. W. Smith appointment be withdrawn; case considered very revealing indication of President's and New Deal's strength at time; Smith's name withdrawn April 25, 1939; became free lance representative of employers in industrial relations disputes.

2. William Morris Leiserson: replaced Donald Smith in April, 1939; long-time labor disputes adjuster; wealth of experience; Wisconsin graduate; named head of National Mediation Board by the President in 1934 as Chairman (John Carmody was another member); born in Estonia (then Russia); ran Mediation Board with distinction—and NMB and NLRB aren't so far apart in duties; was secretary of NRA Labor Board; popular with both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.; may have saved NLRB from stronger attack just now; is genial, yet dynamic; has already proposed some changes in NLRB set-up.

Predecessor

Lloyd Kirkham Garrison: first official chairman of NRA's labor board (consisting of Garrison, E. S. Smith, and Harry A. Millis, Chief of University of Chicago Economics Department) for 3 months in 1934, following Senator Wagner's unofficial regime as head; was therefore master of NLRB's predecesor; had famed ancestor himself—forefather Lloyd Garrison, noted Civil War abolitionist; left Washington to return to post as Dean of University of Wisconsin Law School; strongly favored Wagner Act in 1935 and since; made member of Federal Mediation Board to intervene in steel strikes in 1937.

Lighting Effects

Lighting effects for NLRB—and, sometimes, off-stage noises—have been provided periodically by the Board's foster-parent, Congress. Democratic majority to the contrary, Congress still turns its spotlights on NLRB with almost monotonous frequency. The man at the light just now is Representative Howard Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee. And Mr. Smith may prove adept at turning the beam to some of the darker corners of NLRB's stage. Howard Smith was marked for purging by th Administration in 1938. Thus he is not one to shield from the national audience any of the profile faults of this New Deal agency.

Up to the holiday recess, however, the Virginia chairman had run his show—so neutral observers agreed—with unusual fairness to both sides. Once he commented sharply on the Board's defense against Communism charges. But he has also seen to it that the Board gets a chance to speak its piece.

Changes of Plot

If all the individual changes advocated by NLRB were put into type this size, they would more than fill this whole page. So let us, then, take them as a group:

(1) Who wants NLRB changed? Practically everyone—except the New Deal Administration stalwarts, and some of the less vociferous labor elements. Against the Board as now constituted, line up Big Business and Big Unions. Include C. I. O. among its adversaries—but not in the same group with the others. John L. Lewis wants the law changed, true—but he wants it made even more stringent on employers. This is the exact opposite of what most of the other opposition wants.

(2) What does "practically everyone" want changed? Again the terms must be most general. Big Business appears to be striking beyond NLRB—to the Wagner Act itself. It wants voice given to capital in this, labor's "Magna Charta." It wants a two-sided law, allowing privileges to, as well as imposing restrictions on, employers. Once such changes are put through, they know NLRB will have been taken care of, legislatively, to their satisfaction.

(3) But, Big Unions? This is the most peculiar opposition. It is almost labor biting the hand which feeds it. If A. F. of L. and C. I. O. would conclude hostilities, NLRB might prove highly acceptable to both organizations. But now the Board seems to have been caught in a sort of no-man's-land, rejected on both sides, perhaps because of its power over them.

Box Office Standings

"Performances" favoring	
A. F. of L.	51
C. I. O.	44
"Curtain Calls" even	13
Unions recognized by employers	
A. F. of L.	434 cases
Workers involved	62,000
C. I. O.	436 cases
Workers Involved	55,000
Back pay awards	
A. F. of L. members	1,370
Totaling	$255,000
C. I. O. members	1,512
Totaling	$265,000

This is how A. F. of L. and C. I. O. have rated at NLRB's box office. All things considered, the score seems remarkably even. It is the Board's best answer to any charges of favoritism in its decisions.

H. S. Hayward, Jr.

British Battleship Damaged by U-Boat

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that a German submarine had attacked a British battleship, killing three men and causing "some damage."

It was asserted unofficially that the battleship was safe after the attack and was proceeding on her course.

[The announcement followed one by the German Supreme Command that a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class had been torpedoed by a German Submarine "west of Scotland."]

The Queen Elizabeth class includes five ships, the oldest in the British Navy, all laid down before the World War and completed in the early years of that conflict before the Battle of Jutland.

They are the Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, and Valiant, all of 30,600 tons, and the Barham and Malaya, 31,100 tons. Each carries a main battery of eight 15-inch guns. All have undergone considerable reconstruction in recent years.

Sea Losses

By the Associated Press

German and British figures on merchant shipping losses from the beginning of the war up to Dec. 28 differ by about a quarter-million tons.

The Germans reported 1,029,635 tons of allied and neutral vessels sunk or probably sunk, while the British listed only 744,288 in the same category.

The reports of vessels classed by Germany as "sunk with certainty," compared as follows:

	Official German		Lloyd's Register	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
British	134	526,169	111	421,974
French	12	64,759	12	56,106
Neutral	78	258,209	81	251,914
German	18	128,689	22	136,317
Polish			1	14,294

Official German reports also listed these vessels "in all likelihood lost." They were as follows:

British	14	46,425
French	4	17,233
Neutral	20	37,240
Unidentified	17	79,600

Lloyd's register also listed German ships captured at 19 vessels totaling 88,218 tons—a category not included in the official German reports.

The Germans said all but one of their 18 losses represented ships scuttled by their own crews. They said Allied losses were "much greater than given because of the admitted official British tactics of silence."

British officials subsequent to the report listed three small ships as sunk yesterday, including the 534-ton British naval trawler Loch Doon, long overdue with a crew of 15. Also believed lost was the 875-ton British steamer Moortoft, overdue several days with a crew of 13. The 1,080-ton Danish steamer Hanne was reported sunk by a mine off England's northeast coast.

Naval Promotions

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Commander D. H. Everett of the cruiser Ajax was promoted yesterday to the rank of Captain for his part in the Dec. 13 naval battle with the German battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

The Ajax was the first to sight the Nazi raider and summoned two other cruisers, the Exeter and the Achilles, to help give battle.

Engineer Commander L. C. S. Noake of the Ajax was named Engineer Captain. Lieut. Commanders R. B. Jennings and C. J. Smith of the Exeter and P. T. A. Love of the Achilles were made Commanders.

Floating Mines

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Danish fishermen returning from the North Sea said yesterday they encountered "whole fleets" of drifting mines just off Denmark's west coast. Numerous mines washed ashore on the Danish coast.

Ship Plays Tag With Torpedoes, Sunk by Shells

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The story of a British freighter that played tag with three torpedoes, so enraging a German submarine commander that he finally sank the ship with shell fire, was related today in an official British report which said the submarine probably was sunk later by a rescue ship.

The freighter was the Uskmouth, 2,843 tons, sunk Nov. 28 in the Bay of Biscay. The night was so clear, the British account said, that the deck officer saw the wake of an approaching torpedo and threw the helm hard over to dodge the projectile. He did the same with two others.

The submarine then came up to within 300 yards of the Uskmouth and shelled her.

A French warship 65 miles away received an SOS, sped to the scene, and found one of the seamen of the British boat who had been thrown into the sea. Dropping him a raft, the French attacked the submarine, and the British said "there is every reason to believe" the raider was sunk.

The Uskmouth's lifeboat, missed by the French ship, sailed nearly 120 miles and was in sight of land when picked up by the Italian motorship Juventus.

Two of the Uskmouth's crew of 25 were missing.

[Reports at the time of the sinking listed three missing, apparently not taking into account the rescued seaman.]

13 German Ships Are Tied Up In China and Japan

SHANGHAI (AP)—With British warships on the alert to prevent escape, 13 German merchant ships with a total complement of about 910 men are idle in Chinese and Japanese ports.

One is at Shanghai, seven at Kobe, and five at Dairen. The largest is the 18,184-ton North German Lloyd Liner Scharnhorst which is at Kobe.

The crews find time drags because keeping their ships in order takes only part of a day. Some spend hours listening to radiocasts from Germany while others have taken up soccer and occasionally play local teams.

Hiking is another favored pastime.

Anchored in the Whangpoo River at Shanghai is the Hamburg-American Line's Ramses, a freighter of 7,983 tons.

The crew of 57, an official of the line said, is being given full pay, "in keeping with the policy of German shipping lines." Nearly all have families in Germany to support.

The men of all the ships at Kobe, German reports said, would prefer to go home for active service but they are being kept at their posts so as to be ready to sail their ships.

Fellowships for Best College Musical Plays

NEW YORK (AP)—To encourage collegiate talent, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers announced Dec. 28 a series of fellowships for the authors and composers of the best college musical plays.

The A. S. C. A. P. said it would award $720 to the best script in each of eight regional contests. Scripts must be submitted by March 15 of plays produced during the current academic year.

Britain's Contraband Committee

Acme

Its Members Pass Upon What Cargoes Are Legal and What Should Go Before Prize Courts

Britain's civil blockade organization shown in session at the Ministry of Economic Warfare in London. At the left end of the table is Viscount Finlay, Chairman of the Committee, and next Mr. Justice Morton, Deputy Chairman. The other members include representatives of the French Mission, the Admiralty, Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Ministry of Shipping.

Prizes in Prize Court: How the System Works

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With about 500 German merchantmen reported to be at sea or awaiting favorable opportunity to make a dash for home from neutral ports where they have been taking refuge, general interest is being directed to the question of contraband.

A number of these 500 ships—which represent a tonnage of about 1,800,000—must inevitably be seized by British or French patrol vessels lying in wait for them. Officers of these vessels will take their captures before prize courts and so try to prevent the raw material of their cargoes finding its way to Germany.

According to an ancient practice at sea all cases of vessels and cargoes "taken prize" must be adjudicated by prize courts.

A prize court provides a legal means of determining the validity of a maritime capture in time of war. In theory it proceeds according to international law, but in practice it also applies national law, and in case of a conflict, the latter takes precedence.

Consequently where a prize court in one country may be free to decide a case according to international law, such a court in another country may decide an exactly similar case in an entirely different manner, should national law so dictate.

The necessity for a prize court was immediately recognized when the American colonies broke with the mother country, and as early as Nov. 10, 1775, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts established such a court. This action was followed on Nov. 25, by a resolution of the Continental Congress which recommended that the several legislatures in the United Colonies establish prize courts, with appeal to the Congress.

Upon the establishment of the federal judicial system, all admiralty matters, including cases of prize, were vested in the United States District Courts as courts of first instance. Appeal to be through the regular channel, with final appeal to the Supreme Court.

No cases of prize came before United States courts during the World War, as title to all enemy maritime property that was taken was handled by legislative proceedings.

The procedure for handling a prize case in the United States courts is very carefully prescribed by statute.

Upon the arrival in port of a vessel taken prize, all witnesses such as the master, purser, supercargo, and other officers or persons who are supposed to be interested in or have knowledge concerning the prize, are delivered into the custody of the United States marshal. The federal attorney files a libel—in admiralty cases a statement of the plaintiff's case—against the ship, and when the court issues the necessary warrant, the marshal takes custody of the prize. The court appoints three prize commissioners who take the statements of the witnesses and crew, make an inventory of the cargo, and turn all papers over to the court. A trial in due form is then held.

Marshal Advertises Sale

If the vessel, its cargo, or both is condemned by the court as a good and lawful prize, orders are issued for its sale, and the law specifically provides that no appeal operates to stay the execution of this order.

When a sale is ordered, the Secretary of the Navy employs a reputable auctioneer. The marshal advertises the sale and has it conducted, under his supervision, by the auctioneer.

The gross proceeds of the sale are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. All expenses of the trial and sale are passed upon by the court, and, when allowed, are chcarges against the proceeds of the sale. The net proceeds are the property of the United States, and are credited to the naval pension fund.

The right of captors to participate in the distribution of the proceeds from condemned prizes was abolished by an act of Congress on March 3, 1899. This act took from the Navy one of its oldest prerogatives, as the same resolution of the Continental Congress that established prize courts, also set forth the manner in which prize money was to be distributed among captors.

However, the British Navy, during the World War, continued to enjoy payments of prize money and prize bounties.

Empire Courts Constituted

In addition to the Prize Court which sat in London during the World War, certain designated courts in the dominions, colonies, and India, were constituted prize courts.

Appeal from these courts, as well as from the British Prize Court, was to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Unlike the legal tribunals in the United States and Great Britain which pass on cases of prize, the other belligerent countries during the World War had prize courts composed of mixed commissions including judges, lawyers, naval officers, and even representatives of commercial interests.

In Great Britain, the Procurator-General has considerable discretion concerning the action to be taken in prize proceedings. He can go as far, should he consider it desirable, as to release a ship or cargo without undertaking prize proceedings against them.

In the World War, there were instances where ships or cargoes condemned by prize courts, were released upon the demand of interested nations. The owners of many American cargoes condemned by the British Prize Court as contraband, and good and lawful prizes, received from 90 to 95 per cent of the proceeds from their sale.

Prizes recaptured from an enemy, are subject to salvage claims. In the United States, such cases come before a prize court. If the prize had not, before recapture, been condemned by a prize court of the enemy, the court awards salvage in accordance with the circumstances of the case.

Impartial Inventory Made

The property is restored to the original owner on payment of salvage, costs and expenses, and the salvage is deposited to the credit of the United States.

Should the vessel have been legally condemned before being recaptured, the original owners are considered to have lost their equity, and regular prize proceedings are instituted.

In the days when captors participated in the salvage, awards varied from one eighth to one half the value of the recaptured property. The British practice is to allow one eighth of the value of a recaptured prize as salvage.

When a public vessel of an enemy is captured, title immediately passes to the United States, and an appearance before a prize court is not required. And furthermore, the United States can immediately put to use any captured vessel without awaiting the decision of a prize court, but the vessel and cargo must be surveyed, appraised, and inventoried by a competent and impartial commission, whose findings are sent to the prize court where the trial is to be held. The court then proceeds to render judgment.

[The views in this article are those of the writer and carry no official implication.]

Nazi Prize Court Task Mounts

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—A growing number of neutral ships seized at sea by German warships on the grounds that they were carrying contraband goods are tied up in German harbors awaiting disposition by the German Prize Court.

This four-man tribunal meets in a small, paneled courtroom in this Hanseatic port to decide the legality of the navy's seizures.

Confiscation of a ship, its cargo, or both, as well as the amount of damages, is determined solely by this Prize Court. Cases are heard in public by the Court, consisting of three judges and one sea officer, under regular Nazi courtroom procedure.

Over the bench hangs a picture of Reichsführer Hitler.

Prize ships normally pass through the following stages before a hearing: The Reich's Commissioner, who also is prosecutor, sees to safekeeping of the prize and persons needed for testimony. He also examines the papers, inspects the ship and questions witnesses.

If, as a result of this examination, the Reich's commission finds the seizure not in accordance with prize regulations he may release the ship. He also may make adjustments with the owners or satisfy justified claims.

The Reich's commissioner, however, may take no action against the owners. At this stage he must appeal to the Prize Court. It gives a decision after public hearing.

Testimony is heard under four general headings: Whether the cargo is contraband, whether the ship had an enemy port of destination, whether the captain or shippers knew the cargo was contraband, and whether the cargo at the time of seizure already was the property of the consignee.

Both the Reich's commissioner and the defendants may appeal the Court's decision to a Supreme Prize Court sitting in Berlin.

Dr. Curt Rothenberger, German member of the International Court of arbitration in The Hague and Chairman of the Prize Court, declared in a statement opening the first session recently that German "prize jurisdiction has nothing to do with conduct of the war in method, procedure or characteristics, but is genuine jurisdiction."

The Court's decisions are based on German law concerning prizes, which he said was "nothing but codification of international and generally recognized maritime law."

'Port of Shadows' Film, Not 'Harvest,' Ruled Best

NEW YORK (AP) — "Port of Shadows," a French film made by Jean Renoir, has been judged the best foreign language movie of 1939 by the National Board of Review, an organization of women's clubs and civic groups.

The foreign award was erroneously reported to have gone to "Harvest," which placed second to "Port of Shadows" in the selections announced by the Board.

Bennett Says War Issue Is to Save Christianity

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (CP)—Non-Christian civilizations of the past, no matter how great their growth, always have vanished, R. B. Bennett, former Canadian Prime Minister, told a joint meeting of the Royal Empire Society and the Canadian Club here yesterday.

"History shows non-Christian powers disappeared," said Mr. Bennett. "As a result Christian concepts have dominated world civilization.

"It is well to think of that now—that the principles for which Christian civilization has stood have dominated the world though in the world there have been millions more non-Christians than Christians.

"Today you are not fighting for another people, for another land but for maintenance of Christian civilization," he said.

Canadians are fighting for an Empire which has been the "bulwark" of Christianity, Mr. Bennett continued. "The declared purpose of the German Chancellor is to destroy the British Empire. If he succeeds, our concept of Christian civilization will be gone. The challenge is to Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders—to all those who believe in Christianity and what it stands for."

Mr. Bennett suggested the economic factor might be the "deciding factor" in the war and urged Canadians to lend all possible effort to assist in the task of maintaining Britain's "economic fabric."

Such assistance could be given by Canadian buying of British goods wherever possible. It also would make easier Britain's purchases of supplies needed for the war, he said.

Tax Defier Bars Loan of Truck

YORK, Pa. (AP)—Fred C. Perkins, defying Federal and State attempts to collect social security taxes, turned down Dec. 29 a truck offered to replace two confiscated by Federal agents to satisfy tax claims.

He said he will use his young son's roadster and the family car to deliver his batteries and try to buy back his trucks when they are auctioned Jan. 8.

"We'll build boxes along the sides of the roadster," Mr. Perkins said, "and if necessary on the family car to hold the batteries."

Mr. Perkins, who went to jail in 1934 rather than comply with provisions of the NRA, owes the Federal Government $105 in unpaid social security taxes, interest, and penalties. The State also is attempting to collect $222 in unemployment compensation levies.

He said he objected to paying the employer's share of social security taxes because he believes only those who will benefit from such taxes should pay them. He said his workers agreed with him.

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Today's Woman

Here Osa Johnson wears the popular up-sweep hair-do—in which tight ringlets cover the head in a mass of corkscrew curls. This modern coiffure, Mrs. Johnson tells us, had its origin in the headful of corkscrew curls affected by native women of Africa for generations.

These days, when so much attention is focused on the artistic dressing of the hair, every new hair ornament is of great interest to the woman who wishes to look smart and a bit different. Osa Johnson uses an African beaded fan. The beadwork on this hair fan, Mrs. Johnson declares, is the work of natives on the northern frontier of the Kenya Colony. It shows a decided Arabic influence, a hold-over, no doubt, from the days when Arabian traders pushed their way below the southern Abyssinian border into the heart of Africa.

The white lilacs of Africa, in which Osa Johnson took delight when exploring Africa with her husband, are here used to trim a white velvet hat draped in a veil of delicate pattern. To emphasize further the direct influence of Africa on our current styles, Mrs. Johnson has used an ostrich plume to complete the trimming of this dress hat.

Making Mealtimes Pleasant

Small Servings Are a Help, Also Some Planning

A Happy Mealtime for All—2

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is natural for children to want to eat and to enjoy their food. Yet many parents complain of their children's lack of appetite, even of "food strikes." How can good appetites be cultivated?

Care should be taken to make the baby's mealtime a pleasant occasion, especially when he begins to take new foods. If he is to be given something that he has never tasted before, let it be only a little taste, but let him try new foods, beginning with these tiny bits as soon as he is old enough to take them so that he will become accustomed to them. If he does not like something, do not take it too seriously. Later try a tiny taste again and he may respond differently.

It is a good plan to give small servings even of a food the child has come to enjoy, and then give second helpings if necessary. One can refill the little milk glass from a convenient and perhaps much-loved pitcher. It is difficult for a grown-up, especially a father with a hearty appetite, to appreciate the daintiness of a child, or how small the little one's food needs are in comparison to his own. Mothers may be quite as thoughtless as fathers in giving large servings if they are over-anxious for their children to eat. To give more than is wanted cultivates a distaste for food rather than enjoyment. As one grandmother picturesquely expressed it, "Too big a piece puts you from it."

Children who have outgrown babyhood often like to "piece" between meals or have a bit of candy. This, too, gives little chance for good appetites. Many years ago Horace said, "A stomach that is seldom empty despises common food," and Franklin has put the same thought this way, "Hunger is the best pickle." Of course there are exceptions to any rule about not eating between meals. Some children do not feel like eating so much at a time as others do. A child who eats lightly and who begins his meal with a glass of milk may not be able to take enough solid food in addition to satisfy him until the next meal. It may be better for him to have his fruit juices and other liquids between meals. Children's food needs vary with the individual.

It is unwise to force food upon children. Even if a parent seems to succeed in forcing a child to eat, he is likely to reap by-products of timidity, over-anxiety, further distaste of food, or rebelliousness. Diplomacy rather than tyranny should determine a parent's words and actions when differences arise.

Preparing a Child

A little thoughtfulness in preparing a child beforehand to enjoy his meals or to look forward to them may forestall difficulties. The bedtime hour for the three- or four-year-old might include incidents about other children or about baby animals, stories that reveal how much they enjoy their food. Most children are imitative and like to put into action a story or picture that appeals to them.

Parents sometimes give a child a great deal of freedom at the table. Too much leeway in choosing what he wants to eat and how it shall be served tends to burden a little child and may lead to fussiness and dissatisfaction. To be sure it is very important for him to learn to make decisions, but nursery school teachers say these are better made at play than at the table. What a child eats is largely his parents' responsibility for a number of years and is too heavy a load for a little one to try to carry.

Though it is not wise to force a child to eat it is very important to work for a spirit of co-operation in the home and a willingness on the part of each one, grown-up or toddler, to try to understand and do what is right rather than just what he may feel that he wants to do at the moment. Such co-operation makes doing the right thing an impersonal matter.

If a child's apparent lack of willingness to eat persists, it may be well to turn one's attention entirely away from his eating problem and study his entire day. How does he meet its many happenings? Is he eager for new experiences, welcoming them, or is he hesitant, showing that he needs to develop confidence? How does he respond to the different individuals in the home? Is one of his parents dictatorial, calling forth resistance from him instead of co-operation? Do his parents talk to their friends about his behavior before him? Does he enjoy his playmates? Does he feel at home in kindergarten or school, one of the group?

Contributive Influences

Make sure that he has the assurance of being loved and enjoyed, that expressions of affection and appreciation are given to him, that he feels himself an important member of the family group. Help him at the same time to learn to be thoughtful and considerate of others.

A child needs a chance, too, for creative work, for widening horizons, and new interests and challenges to his growing powers. Little Billy's mother found to her surprise that when she started marching to recorded music with him for a little while each day, just for the fun of it, difficulties that seemed entirely unrelated disappeared. The child was so happy in this new music hour that the joy it brought overflowed even to mealtime.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

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Applying Jungle Colors To Everyday Fashion

Osa Johnson, Veteran of Many a Safari, Points To Africa as New Style Source

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dame Fashion, always seeking something new, may turn her eyes toward Africa for inspiration this year, says Osa Johnson, one of America's 10 best-dressed women.

"Already the newer trends indicate an African influence," Mrs. Johnson remarked. "Take, for example, the currently popular coiffure. One can easily trace its origin to the belles of the jungle. The up-do in feminine headdress is not new to Africa. It has been a mark of high caste in certain of the tribes for generations. And now we see this influence reflected in coiffures of distinction among our own women of fashion.

Other adaptations from deepest Africa are becoming apparent, according to Mrs. Johnson, in the richness of color so conspicuous in every woman's wardrobe at the moment.

For many years Osa Johnson and her late husband, Martin Johnson, intrepid explorer and producer of wild life films, traversed the game trails of Africa, through jungle and across veldt, intent upon making for posterity a pictorial record of the world's vanishing wild life, both animal and human. Much of this work was conducted in conjunction with the American Museum of Natural History, situated in New York City.

Brought Back Style Ideas

During these hazardous travels, Mrs. Johnson made many observations of color and design, which she subsequently applied to her own attire in the United States. As a result, she was included in the Academy of Fashions's current list of America's 10 best-dressed women, along with such fashion leaders as Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and others. The Academy mentioned Mrs. Johnson specifically for "applying scientific knowledge of jungle attire to practical every-day fashion." Interesting evidence of the authenticity of Mrs. Johnson's African inspiration will soon be apparent in the motion picture, "I Married Adventure," produced as a memorial to her husband, Martin Johnson, and reviewing their long career of exploration.

The tendency of this year's styles, Mrs. Johnson points out, is toward that primitive daring in the use of color so vigorously expressed in Africa.

"I gained valuable knowledge of the importance of color during our many safaris. In Africa, whether in the jungles or on the veldt, one dresses to blend with the landscape and foliage. A custom, incidentally, which was the beginning and basis of modern camouflage. I always wore something bright in color—a scarf or jacket or some other article of apparel that was gaudy and contrasting. From a distance it blended with the landscape. White, on the contrary, is never worn in Africa. It is too easily detected by the natives and the animals. Garnet red, oddly enough, is the most protective color one can include in his daily wardrobe, but it is seldom on display. Usually it is worn as the lining of helmets and tents—the reason being that red resists the heat."

Unusual Blending of Color

Africa offers a blending of color unequalled elsewhere in the world, Mrs. Johnson believes.

"Last year I had thought something of developing a commercial line of sportswear for women," she said, "but I could not get the designers to grasp the idea of color and the beauty of design as expressed in Africa's distinctive acacia trees, or its inconceivable combinations of hues as indicated in its flora—delicacy slashed by contrasting brilliance. I asked the designers to go to the American Museum of Natural History and look at African Hall. There they could catch something of the spirit of Africa. After much cajoling, a few of them went; and they came away entranced and inspired. Now we are beginning to see the results of their efforts—the appearance of new colors that are distinctly African—flamingo red, Ugandi blue, Kenya gold. These are only a few.

Inspired by Flamingoes

"I have in my wardrobe a beautiful red dress that was inspired by a flight of flamingoes on a glorious African lake. Nothing could possibly be more brilliant or impressive than the flight of these birds at dusk, painting the sky like a glorious sunset, winging off to some unknown destination."

A fascinating adventure is readily available to any woman who loves color and is clever with dyes. She need only drop in at the nearest museum, study the daring color combinations displayed in the curios and art objects of the African tribes, and — purchasing some packets of dye on the way home—bring rainbow-hued gayety to a sober winter wardrobe.

This is the first of three articles on Mrs. Martin Johnson.

Small Evacuees Come to Stay

Homemaking Adventures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sedgehill, Eng.

Last September four small girls, whose ages ranged from eight to 11, were decanted from a car one evening with their gas-masks, light cases, and carriers of "rations." Being an only child myself, I had had little knowledge of children, but experience in Girl Guide work had given me a rough idea of how to care for them.

As school did not start for two or three weeks we found time to get to know each other. I learned a new language. If Valerie said, "Please, may I have a boo-boo after Afters?" I soon realized it meant "Please may I eat a candy after dessert?" On their side they found out that "Aunty" was "that way" about table manners and muddy boots, and that she didn't mind their picking apples—even if they picked three or four apiece.

* * *

Presently, our family swelled to six children and two adults, when a mother with a pre-school daughter and an older sister came to share our home. Now our routine is settled, and very well it works. I get up and call the children in the morning, go downstairs, undo the A. R. P. blackout and make the breakfast. Mrs. W. dresses the smaller children and oversees the others. Then comes breakfast, eaten with one eye on the clock, for school is a mile and a half away and Jeanette's legs are short.

We grown-ups finish our breakfast and wash up. Housework we do between us, and by noon, with dinner simmering or crackling on the stove and the house "redded" up, we settle to the washing or cleaning of special rooms. At one the children troop in, hungry as hunters and rosy from the walk.

* * *

The dinner hour is short, and the distance to school considerable for small people, so on wet days one of us cycles to school with the hot dinner in a pail wrapped in an old blanket.

By four o'clock in the afternoon the children are home again. Now is the time when we get to know them. Molly has an amusing way of telling what happened at school, quiet little Valerie has a gift for drawing, Ray is clever with knitting needle or crochet hook, four-year-old May loves stories, Jeanette's joy is a jigsaw puzzle, and Ann has a wonderful capacity for inventing games.

As long as the evenings were light they helped me in the garden, where I was growing vegetables against the winter. They also cut the lawn, harnessed to the big mower like so many horses, picked off withered flower heads, or gathered up windfall apples.

The country sights and sounds were very strange to them at first and cows and horses rather frightening, until they discovered that the animals liked apples as much as they did, and, in spite of their size, were very friendly creatures who liked to be patted and admired. Toadstools and mushrooms, berries, leaves, flowers, nuts, fruits—all were thrilling and new to these town children. From my childhood days came back memories of beech-nut and oakapple necklaces, acorn men and little tables and chairs made from chestnuts. We made a shop in the stable and weighed apples and acorns, learning practical lessons of weight and capacity as we played. It was strange to the children to have no shops to which they could run for goodies, and we had a grand candypull once a week until the little post office started stocking boiled sweets and bars of chocolate.

And what have we lost by taking in these six children? A little money, for the Government allowance does not quite feed them and no allowance is made for laundry and light, or for wear and tear. A little of the polish from our floors, and most of the stuffing from one sofa. A little patience sometimes, when many voices clamored all together for things to be done for their owners. A little sleep and almost all our leisure.

And what have we gained? Can we measure it? The love of children, their touching gratitude for the things one does so willingly for them, voices sounding through the big empty house again, a coming and going of small persons intent on "urgent private affairs." A point of view, that of the mother in a small home with a limited income. An insight into the problems that confront her, a determination to do all that is in our power to better the conditions under which some of our fellow-countrymen and women live and labor and remain decent and friendly and lovable. And an immense respect for those men and women in the small income group. Some skill in mending dolls and toys, some experience in caring for children.

* * *

Is the evacuation scheme a success? I do not know. I only know that we are a happy family, although there are five surnames among us, and most of us had never seen the rest of the family until September. We have made a home out of our house. A different home from the one previous to the evacuation, and I think a better home. A home full of love and service.

J. M. E. C.

A Friday Column

Why Not Miniature Cacti in a Window 'Desert'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I collected miniature cacti ten years ago I had to send to Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico for my plants. Now every ten-cent store has cactus plants for sale. Also many florists have several varieties for sale. So popular are cacti today that one has only to attend the large flower shows to see a display of several feet of cacti in small pots.

I myself like miniature cacti arranged in a large bowl with small rocks or stones, to resemble a desert landscape.

I planted mine in a large Italian bowl the size of an old-fashioned washbowl, of a beautiful shade of green. The blues, greens and yellows of the Italian pottery make a splendid setting for cacti gardens; as also do the Mexican dishes.

* * *

There are several people in New Mexico and Texas who advertise for sale a collection of succulents. Cacti are included in this plant family. For a dollar you can get a fine collection. Be sure to ask for miniature cacti or you may get some Opuntias a foot high!

Any room artificially heated, as long as it has no gas escaping, will grow cacti. However many of the Opuntias will stand a very cold room. The Mammillarias and Echinocactus like a room heated to about 60 degrees and can grow in 70. An iron-clad rule is that they must all have sunlight. Mine are in an east window and sometimes I move them into the afternoon sun.

They are easy to grow and stand a lot of neglect. They do not need water more than once a week and actually can grow a long time without water as they have water stored up in themselves. However, if you plant sedums or agaves or small aloes with your cacti to give the impression of shrubs in your desert garden you will have to water them often. To do this without watering the cactus plants use a small pitcher and water only around the succulents, taking care not to let the water get to the roots of the cactus plants. (Too much water at the roots of the cacti will cause them to rot.)

GARDENING

* * *

Cacti like to grow in company with stones. So place a few tiny stones at their roots on the surface of the soil. Soil mixing should be done carefully. In a pail, put one-third sand and two-thirds garden soil, and mix in a small amount of gravel. Get an old brick and with a hammer pound the brick into tiny pieces and put in the pail also, mix all very thoroughly. Your soil is now ready to put into the bowl. Fill the bowl two-thirds with small stones from an inch to two inches large. Mix in a little charcoal to keep the soil sweet. Cover the drainage stones with a little gravel and then put in your soil and your bowl is ready to plant. Use sugar tongs to handle the cactus plants as the little prickers seem almost to jump at your fingers.

The true cacti I leave in the house all summer, but the aloes, agaves, and sedums I plant out-of-doors in a sunny place. Of course in warm climates they can all be put out-of-doors. The people who live in the states where cacti grow like large gardens out-of-doors will find it is fun to have a Japanesy looking miniature cactus garden on a porch, or in the living-room.

* * *

As to what types to grow I suggest the following: Mammillarias, or Nipple Cactus. It is very easy to grow and the blossoms are very lovely. Mine bloomed only once. They come from Mexico, Arizona, Central America, and some from the West Indies. The Button Cactus you must be sure to have. Its dressy name is Epithelantha Micromeris, which is a long name for such a small plant. The Hedgehog Cactus or Echinocactus plants are thick, cylindric and many ribbed, the tops clothed in dense wool or are very nearly naked. The Areoles are very spiny. They too are easy to grow in a window garden. The Rainbow Cactus is a lovely one as it has the colors of the rainbow or flame colors when sprayed with water. It is very interesting to watch as the colors appear. Most of the Opuntias are too large for a cactus bowl but they are very easy to grow in individual pots. They are all natives of the American continent and the West Indies. There are over one hundred varispecies and the common name is Prickly Pear.

If you send away for a collection of cacti be sure to say that you want all miniature ones and will be pleased if they are labeled with their true names.

Grace A. M. Clark

A Friday Column

Clothespins Gaily Enameled Do Unaccustomed Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

I found my friend enameling in gay colors dozens of clothes-pegs (of the spring "nipper" type) and hanging them out to dry on a miniature clothesline.

"What in the world . . . ?" I began.

"Oh, I have found such a good idea. You know when you are a guest how difficult it is sometimes to dry stockings and hang up hats and things. There are rarely enough hangers or one wants them all for one's party clothes. So I thought I'd enamel a lot of clothes-pegs, to match every room in my house. You can't think how useful they'll be."

While she was painting I started to think of some of the uses to which these cheery little pegs could be put. In the kitchen, for instance, to lift off hot lids; to hang up tea towels; to fix things to the table temporarily; to hold towels and absorbent paper when one's hands are wet or sticky; to clip bills and receipts together. In the bathroom: to dry clothes and stockings on a line, and even to hold the pages of a book open (supposing one were given to reading in one's bath!).

In the bedroom they would come in handy for holding hats with floppy brims, holding skirts and trousers by their waistbands, clipping papers together when the window is open and the breeze threatens to blow them away. Or they might be handy for keeping the shade from rattling, or the curtains from billowing and a dozen other things that will happen in the best regulated households in a high wind.

I pass the idea on. Maybe there are other uses that you will think of for yourself. But I have thought of enough to make me buy three dozen pegs and three pots of enamel.

J. C.

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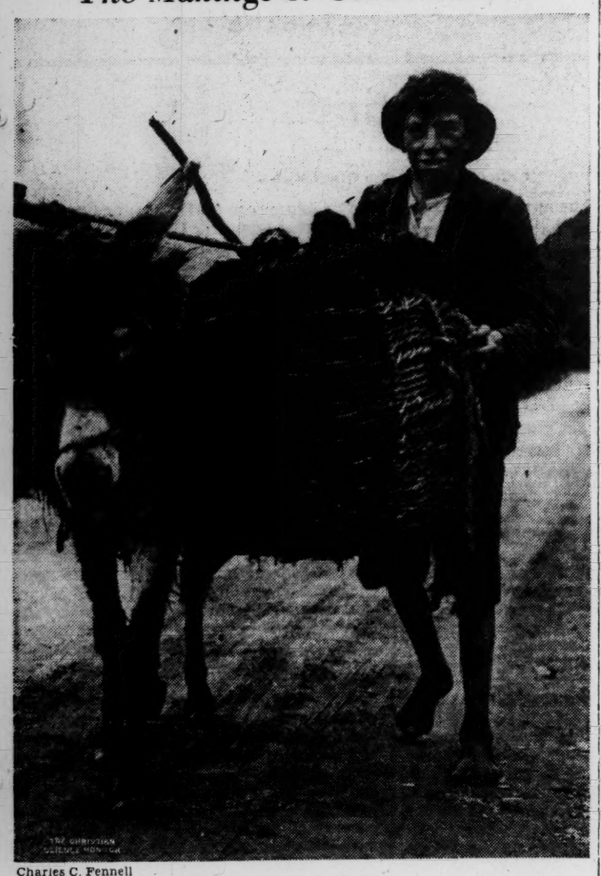
The Makings of Conversation



Charles C. Fennell

Connemara Turf Boy

Bringing in peat for the fire, before which the people will sit and talk till the last spark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Connemara we stick up for our turf fires. We say there is nothing like them. What if they lay a film—did I say film?—a thick layer of soft turf dust on everything? We say defiantly, It isn't dirty dust like coal dust! Well, it isn't.

Do you know how to lay a turf fire? First you take three fine longish sods; then you place them very carefully like a clumsy tripod on the flat hearth. And—this a nice part—you break off some little bits from another very dry sod in your fingers. Do you know the smell of turf? It is the nicest smell even when it is not burning. So when you crumble the bits in your fingers you get that lovely odor. You put them with bits of paper under your three main sods and then you strike your match. One match should do, or you are a careless, clumsy housewife whom nobody would take a second look at.

In the old days, and it holds true still in the islands, where matches are scarce, the burning sods of turf were kept alight and sent from one cottage to another if the fire unexpectedly went out.

Lighting the fire is nice enough but to watch it burning is the great joy. If you have never seen a turf fire, then no one can tell you what it is like. It is like a lit castle but the flame is not like any other flame I know. Oh, I grant you birch logs are good, but a turf fire—that's a different matter.

When you are asked in for an evening you are always supposed to watch the fire out. No matter how long it takes, there you must sit, your eyes fixed on those soft glowing sods, the whitish dust getting thicker around them. I suppose that is the reason the Irish are such great talkers; they have to talk while they sit around their hearths watching the fire out.

A. J. S.

Soviet: Study of Pledges and Deeds

By Robert W. Beckman
Authority on Scandinavian and Baltic Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Moscow-published declaration by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, that Russia is the only country which has fulfilled its international pledges, prompts a most interesting inquiry.

For two decades the Soviets have claimed to be an ardent champion of peace.

At the same time they have played the role of the unmistakable aggressor.

In pacts and treaties, in newspapers like the Izvestia and Pravda, which are the Comintern and the Government's own press organs, in the halls of the League of Nations and in radiocasts intended for world consumption the Soviet Union has endeavored to appear as the chief advocate of peace, the paramount defender of international unity. And while proclaiming "that she desires no further territory nor has the remotest intention of spreading Communism by the use of force," Russia has applied both force and cunning in order to spread doctrines of world revolution.

Some Soviet Deeds

The present situation is to be interpreted from something more than the fact that the Red Army marched on Warsaw in 1920; that the Russians played a dominant rôle in the organization of Soviet territories in China, a semi-warlike activity which lasted from 1928 to 1935; that the Comintern participated in the Bulgarian revolutionary attempts in 1925; that Russia actively intervened in the Spanish civil war, and now that the Soviets have occupied a part of Poland and invaded Finland.

It is, rather, from details of the "nonaggression and mutual assistance pacts" which played so large a part in the Soviet's peace campaign, that illumination of the Soviet's fulfillment of its engagements is to be found.

The treaties involve relations with Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, France, Italy, Germany, and Finland. The absence of Japan and the British Empire from the roll call speaks for itself.

In an annex to one of the nonaggression pacts it is stated that "The High Contracting Parties declare that no aggression can be justified" on either grounds of the international political, social, or economic structure of the state or the "international conduct of the State . . ."

And yet Soviet Russia is justifying its breach of the Finnish pact on the ground that the Government of Finland has been hostile to the Union.

Broken Promises

Why the Finns signed this treaty is understandable enough, Finland already had many serious difficulties with the Soviet Union. Particularly trying were Russia's broken promises not to suppress the racially related people in Karelia, genetically close cousins to the Finns.

Moreover, there seemed some assurance in the section of the treaty—prolonged in 1934 to run until Dec. 31, 1945—which outlawed acts of aggression and provided: "Any act of violence infringing the integrity and inviolability of the territory or the political independence of the other High Contracting Party shall be regarded as an act of aggression, even if it is committed without the declaration of war and avoids warlike manifestations."

But the Soviets found it possible to commit an act and at the same time not commit it. A border incident conveniently provided the Stalin regime with the pretext it needed. How such incidents can be utilized, or ignored, as high policy may require, is indicated in reports that Joseph Stalin brushed aside some of the Russo-Japanese border incidents with the humorous remark:

Tokyo "Hide and Seek"

"I wish those Japanese would play hide and seek in some other corner than ours!"

Which indicates that a border incident may be exactly what one wishes it to be.

It now remains to be seen whether or not—at this late date—the Soviet Union intends to fulfill Article V of the Russo-Finnish pact. It stipulates that the contracting parties must "submit any dispute, which it may not be possible to settle through the usual diplomatic channels within a reasonable time, to a joint conciliation commission. . . ."

The prospect of this certainly does not look hopeful, even with the propitious agitation by the League of Nations. For Soviet Russia knows only too well that if any of the two signators had the right to break the pact that party was Finland.

Article II, Section 2, states: "Should either High Contracting Party resort to aggression against a Third Power, the other High Contracting Party may denounce the present Treaty without notice."

The Third Power was the now occupied Poland. The party with the right to nullify the pact was Finland. The aggressor, as the League has recorded in no uncertain terms, was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Browder's Praise Quoted in Moscow

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 29

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, has printed an article attributed to Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, which said Russia was "the only country which fulfilled its international engagements and pledges."

The article made no mention of the Finnish war.

Another article in Pravda reviewed Finland's wealth in raw materials, mentioning timber, zinc, nickel, iron, and copper.

Norway and Sweden: How Much Aid for Finns?

By the Associated Press

Whether Sweden and Norway can resist the tendency to draw them in as allies of their small Finnish neighbor is becoming one of the critical questions of the moment. Such an alliance is quite possible unless Russia is able to secure a decisive Red victory in the immediate future.

Ever since the Communists invaded Finland a month ago Sweden and Norway have been living in dread that the Soviet might try to reach still further and impose its will on them, as well as on Eastern Poland, the three Baltic States and Finland.

Each day that the conflict is protracted now increases the danger of Swedish-Norwegian intervention. And the chances of a Russo-Scandinavian war merging with the European upheaval are obvious.

Steers Neutral Course

Sweden and Norway have been treading the straight and narrow path of neutrality, being in a precarious position as regards both Russia and Germany. However, the amount of unofficial aid which has been going forward to Finland from both these countries, in the way of money, supplies, and volunteer troops, leaves no doubt as to the sympathies of the general publics.

The main fear of Sweden and Norway is that any support, even unofficial, given to Finland may draw fire from Germany. A German Foreign Office spokesman has charged England and France with inciting Finland to resist Russia, so to cut off the German supplies from northern Europe. Germany gets many essentials, especially the all important iron ore, from Sweden.

However, should Germany retaliate by striking at the Scandinavian countries, they automatically would become allies of Britain and France. As such they would receive the full support of England and France.

It would presumably suit the plans of Britain and France to have Sweden and Norway give their full support to Finland, since any contingency which keeps the Communists from serving Germany, and cuts that Nation off from northern supplies, is all to the good from the Anglo-French standpoint.

New Trade Treaty

It is at least an interesting coincidence, and might be regarded as having special significance, that Britain and Sweden have just signed a war trade agreement. This is designed to adapt Anglo-Swedish trade to wartime conditions, to maintain trade at a normal level.

Should Sweden and Norway be drawn into the war, it will be the first rupture of peace for either in more than a hundred years—since the Napoleonic wars. How they escaped the mesh of the World War is a mystery.

The Swedish Army was strengthened in mid-December when 40,000 men were called up for duty. This brought the force under arms up to about 150,000. Official figures are lacking, but Norway's Army is believed to be in about the same state of strength.

Aid of all sorts is being sent to Finland by many countries, and volunteer fighters are drifting in from all points of the compass. They are coming at an opportune moment for the Finns, as the Russians are said to be rushing 300,000 picked troops to assist the Red Army already invading Finland, and are putting their youthful military hero, Gen. Gregory Stern, in command of the operations.

Airplanes and other military supplies have been hurried by air by the Anglo-French Allies, and more aid is promised. In addition to furnishing 50 fighting planes, Italy is said to have provided mechanics and flying instructors unofficially. Guns and other necessities are understood to be moving from Sweden.

Oslo reports the formation of a "Nordic Division" of Scandinavian volunteers who will join the Finns. Norway also has contributed close to $2,000,000 in cash to Finland, and the contributions are still coming in.

Russians Transfer Command After Setbacks in Finland

By the Associated Press

A change in Russia's high command in charge of the invasion of Finland was indicated in the report yesterday that Gen. G. M. Stern, one of the Soviet's youngest military leaders, who had been active in the "border wars" against the Japanese, was appointed chief of the Leningrad Military District, where he will be in charge of a reinforced Red Army to prosecute the Finnish war.

General Stern, as chief of the First Primorsk Army, commanded Soviet troops in the month-long clashes at Changkufeng, in the triangle of the Korean, Manchukuan, and Siberian borders, in 1938.

The "vest pocket war" ended in a truce on Aug. 11. General Stern was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, and Soviet Russia celebrated the anniversary of a "glorious victory" last August.

Later, General Stern was replaced by Gen. Van Popoff in the Far East. There were reports General Stern had been transferred to another post.

Explanations Called For

Gen. K. A. Meretskoff, who has been Chief of Staff of the Leningrad District, was understood on Dec. 22 to have been called upon for an explanation of his failure to score more impressive successes in Finland and to have been dismissed from his post.

Although General Meretskoff seemed to have lost favor, he was elected to the Leningrad local Soviet two days after his reported dismissal from the Leningrad command, and appeared to have retained his rank of general.

At the same time the Comissariat of Foreign Affairs announced censorship had been restored, an apparent indication of increasing Russian dissatisfaction with foreign news reports, especially those receiving prominence in some of the western democracies.

Meanwhile, renewed Russian activity just below the Arctic Circle, in which the Red Army launched a new assault on Finland's "waistline" with hundreds of new quick-firing field pieces brought up for support, was reported in Stockholm dispatches.

According to Finnish reports, these attacks had been so far broken up by the stubborn Finnish defense, as also were the continued Russian attacks around Lake Suvanto, the eastern key of the Mannerheim line on the Karelian Isthmus.

On the eastern front, 185 miles north of the lake, fighting was still proceeding east of Lieksa, where the Finns have crossed the frontier into Russia, and also 225 miles farther north in the Salla area.

Finnish Aviators Active

Favored by snow and dark skies, and with luck in dodging Russian troops, ski raiders are able to travel 30 to 35 miles in a day.

Finland's ski troops travel with 40 to 50 pounds on their backs—their rations and blankets—and carry light machine guns and even light artillery pieces with them.

They also can carry explosives for blowing up a railway.

Finnish aviation also has been active against Russian "military objectives."

Finnish aviators meanwhile were reported to have silenced with bombs the long-range Russian cannon which has been shelling Viborg, Finland's second city, by night for the past week.

Soviet air raids were called "minor." Coastal points, and the districts about Lahti and Tampere, the munitions center, were attacked from the air but the Finns said the damage was "relatively slight," except at Lahti where the City Hall was set afire.

While the Finns continued their apparent successful attempt to hold off the Russian invasion, Scandinavian reports indicated a steady increase in the foreign volunteers intent upon enlisting in the Finnish cause.

Three contingents of Swedish volunteers are reported to have left for Finland, while the Norwegian Telegram Bureau said in a dispatch from Oslo that a "Nordic division" composed of Scandinavian volunteers was being formed. Only experienced winter sportsmen and ski experts were being accepted, the bureau said.

Norway Cannot Give Armed Aid to Finns

By the Associated Press

Oslo, Dec. 29

Foreign Minister Dr. Halvdan Koht said in a radio address yesterday that Norway under no circumstances could give military aid to Finland.

Norway's attitude, as he outlined it, was one of readiness to lend moral or material help but no soldiers.

"Our military establishment was created for defense and is unsuited for war outside the country," he said.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of volunteers, including many physicians, were departing to help the Finns.

Electrical Measuring By New Units Postponed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of the war, the world will have to go on measuring electricity and light by units which are infinitesimally inaccurate.

Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, Director of the Bureau of Standards, said that new units of measurement approved by the international committee on weights and measures were scheduled for world-wide adoption Jan. 1, but that the war had interrupted negotiations and the use of the units had been postponed indefinitely.

Breckinridge Asks Money Without Strings for Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Col. Henry Breckinridge, New York lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of War, today launched a one-man drive for contributions for Finland which might be used for any purpose the Finnish Government wished. The obvious purpose of the fund is to enable the Finns to buy needed munitions of war.

Colonel Breckinridge is sending out circulars to 1,000 of his friends throughout the country asking contributions. On one side of the circular it says: "First, Finland must succeed in her self-defense if relief is to avail.

Blow for Freedom

"May I suggest that you send a contribution to Hon. Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland, 2146 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

"An unrestricted contribution at this time is a blow struck for the cause of freedom."

On the other side is a cartoon by Harold M. Talburt showing a figure of Finland crucified on a hammer and sickle.

"Everyone is naturally strong for the Red Cross and the Hoover committee," Colonel Breckinridge said. "Some of us, though, would just as soon make unrestricted contributions.

"I have not made any effort to organize this. My idea is to have no overhead and utter decentralization. If a fellow wants to get some cards to mail to his friends, all it would cost him is $5 or $6 a thousand to print them by photo-offset and send them out."

Emphasizing that the Finnish Legation had had nothing to do with his appeal, Colonel Breckinridge said he had discussed it with several friends, who also indicated they would send out cards. He has sent his own contribution to Mr. Procope, and the first cards are going to his brothers and sisters.

As the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc, sent the third American check for $100,000 to war sufferers in Finland word came from Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, that 20 trade unions of the Federation, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Big Four Brotherhood, and independent groups were throwing their forces behind the drive for relief funds which former President Hoover announced would continue as long as the Finnish people were in need.

Mr. Hoover, national administrator of the fund, announced the third remittance in Chicago, where he will meet today with mayors and others in charge of Midwest relief activities. No quota had been set by the fund because, he said, it was impossible to estimate the needs in an emergency of this kind. He voiced gratification at the warm public response to his appeals for funds, saying, "there never has been a case like it—where people are willing and anxious to go out and work and organize for relief."

More Than Half Million

Mr. Hoover said that all funds were sent to Aimo K. Cajander, Chairman of the Civilian Finnish Relief Committee, and formerly Prime Minister, to provide shelter, clothing, and food for Finnish evacuated citizens.

Including $250,000 sent by the Red Cross, more than a half million dollars has gone to Finland's needy from American friends since Mr. Hoover launched the national drive on Dec. 9. Contributions received today at National Headquarters, No. 420 Lexington Avenue, include $5,000 from Stephen C. Clark, New York; Peter A. B. Widener, Miami, Fla., $500; Douglas F. McKay Christmas Club, Milwaukee, Wis., $326; C. C. Burlingham, New York, $200; Dock and Pier Carpenters Union, Local 1,456. George Emden Roosevelt, and Sidney Matz, $100 each; Association of American Wood Pulp Importers, $1,985, and an anonymous contribution, $750.

Newspaper collections were, Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier-Express, $449; Boston Transcript, $2,763; Providence (R. I.) Journal, and Evening Bulletin, $1,446; Cincinnati (Ohio) Times-Star, $2,059; Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, $3,970, and Oneida (N. Y.) Daily Dispatch, $500.

Stage Assists

The New York drive, headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, announced total deposits today of $75,833.

Louis Schaffer, organizer of the stage and artists committee for Finnish relief, affiliated with the fund through the theatrical division, has announced that the first of a series of theater benefits in New York will be given by the cast of "Pins and Needles" at a date to be announced later.

All Netherlanders Liable to Service

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Netherlands Government has decreed that all citizens between 18 and 60 may be called up for nonmilitary duties in case of necessity.

They must be ready to report at any time. Refusal to report will be punishable by three months' imprisonment.

Prince Presents All Liechtenstein Pupils With Gift

VADUZ, Leichtenstein, Dec. 29 (AP)—Each of Liechtenstein's 1,800 school children found a present of five Swiss francs (about $1.15) in an envelope bearing the crown of this tiny principality when they went to school yesterday.

They were a holiday gift from the young ruling Prince, Francis Josef, who has left his estate and castles in Germany and moved into a castle overlooking the principality's 65 square miles, for the first time since he was crowned his uncle's heir last year.

Associates of the Prince said he planned to make his home in Liechtenstein, although his predecessors spent most of their time in Vienna.

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Winter Walk

WE CAME IN out of the winter dusk and the cold wind, and Libby, Will Dolliver's wife, scolded mockingly: "You men! Out gadding about on a day like this! I don't see what you're thinking of." She bustled about and moved the kettle forward as we warmed our hands at the kitchen stove. "Where'd you go?"

Will barried. "Just around," and then: "No; didn't find any alder berries for your wreath. Went up by the old quarry."

* * *

We flexed our stiff hands, remembering the climbing old road, overgrown now with soft-fingered young pines, and at the end this half-bowl in the tough granite of the hill crest. Idle now for years, the squared benches were drifted deep with leaves, slender birches clung there, and their tips brushed our feet as we perched on the quarry edge and pitched granite chips to the small frozen pool below. The sun lowered, and a wind spun leaves dancing over the starred black ice, and we went on.

"We looked," Will told Libby, "beyond that, down the further slope."

We had angled down through still winter woods, dropping from ledge to ledge, skirting tangles of wind-felled trees. Neither of us had been here before; we were land rovers in the hemlock-scented youth of Jaalam Town. Here the land broke into quick glacial ridges; there were springs, and small runs meandered blackly under tree roots; ice glittered where they murmured over boulders Good woodland; good pasture land, if cleared, we judged. Then, dropping lower under the bare trees, we found stone walls. Some Jaalam farmer, two centuries since, had thought as we did. Woodland, pasture, woodland again—so the rhythm flowed.

* * *

Libby sliced lemons, and Will undid the zipper on his windbreaker, remembered: "We found some checkerberry there."

Thin snow had crunched underfoot; the hidden red berries were sweet, aromatic in our mouths. We found a fox burrow under a bright mist of yellow witch-hazel bloom; a near-by chestnut stump was worn and clawed where the cubs had played under the summer sun. Then we dropped to a pocket of swamp land, crossed on frozen tussocks and down timber over the thin ice.

* * *

A spoon clinked in the sugar bowl, and Libby asked: "But what'd you *do*?" And I warmed my other foot on the stove hearth, said: "Well, we bumped into one of Maki's men, chopping."

We had been lost, and we liked that. Pole Bridge Road, we knew, lay north, and we went that way. Beyond the swamp the hill thrust out granite knuckles; the small streams ran west and we crossed them, clambering through sudden valleys. The shadows lengthened, and Will joked: "Keep an eye open for a place to camp." Then we plowed down through frosted oak leaves into a deeper hemlock gorge; there was a clearing, and corded wood, and slash in neat piles. We hadn't been hurrying, exactly—just going briskly; now we almost loitered. Will said: "Good wood," and it was—oak and maple, the piled cords true, the cut ends satin smooth. Then, moving leisurely, we found the wood road and, crossing a ridge to a sheltered cove, the man.

Libby Dolliver said ironically: "And of course you stayed to gossip." The sharp tang of lemon made our mouths water; Will tilted the stove covers and flicked a smile at me.

The man had high cheekbones, a wide mouth that grinned at us; a trim man, flat-muscled, his slim middle girt with a brass-studded belt, his thick plaid shirt open at his corded throat. We grinned back. Good weather for cutting. Yah. He worked for Toivo Maki? Yah. Toivo was clean' out this lot. She belong Joe Aldrich. Maybe—oh, two t'ousand cord in sight. Maple, oak; fine wood to cut. And then Will Dolliver said: "Never saw a bucksaw just like yours."

* * *

The slim man nodded, beamed. He was trimming four-foot lengths; now, with one flowing motion, he floated a long maple trunk over his sawbuck. That, too, was queer to us—a maple crotch, trimmed, bored for a single leg, it supported the trunk knee-high. He said: "You try her, eh?" and Will took the saw. The blade was heavy, the frame hand-carved and sturdy. "I make," the man said. "Rock maple. Odder one you buy—too light. Hokay." And, when Will started his cut, he stuck thumbs in his wide belt, watched pridefully. Will said: "Boy! Like a hot knife through butter!" and then I must try it. The blade sank through the maple smoothly, almost without effort.

Will had asked: "You set that saw?" and the man smiled, answered: "Sure. S'pose you want a thing joost so, you do yourself. Lazy man saw, dat. Look. You set teet' too wide, she cut hard; you set too close, she bind. Joost enough, no more. And clearer teet', in between—joost so high she clear the cut. And you get blade too tight—she snap; too loose—she fight back at you. But you gat everyt'ing hokay—pret' heasy, eh?"

It was. It was more than that. Handling this bucksaw, one thought of a tuned violin. It was taut, vibrant; each curve of the close-grained rock maple, sweat-darkened, polished by hard hands, had a flowing meaning. And then he talked of filing, his flat-fingered hands moving. From beneath a log, he brought out a shining crosscut saw. S'pose you cut big log, get jammed. Lots of faller, he said, pull hard. No good. You pull hard all day, then. All the teet' she straighten out, and you lose your set. No. You get jammed, you slip in leetle wedge, go ahead. See? He smiled widely, his eyes twinkling.

* * *

And now, as Libby Dolliver stirred steaming lemonade and said: "That'll warm you," I wondered. We had gossiped, squatting on the thick leaves in the sweet scent of cut wood. The last sunlight struck long shafts into this woodland cove; the man drew lines in the mould with a twig, talked wisely, simply of his art. Every tree was a new problem; he told us of tricks of felling, of trimming; he spoke of Maine, of the "old countra." He threw back his head, and laughter bubbled in his corded throat; we had a sense of an extraordinary simplicity, a poised confidence. This man was a master; this one thing he did well, did superbly well, and he was quietly proud of his skill. That was rare; rarer still was this bubbling readiness to tell, to share. He enjoyed life, enjoyed work. Each day was an adventure. His work was necessary to the world, and he did it well. I wondered, then, what more was needed for happiness?

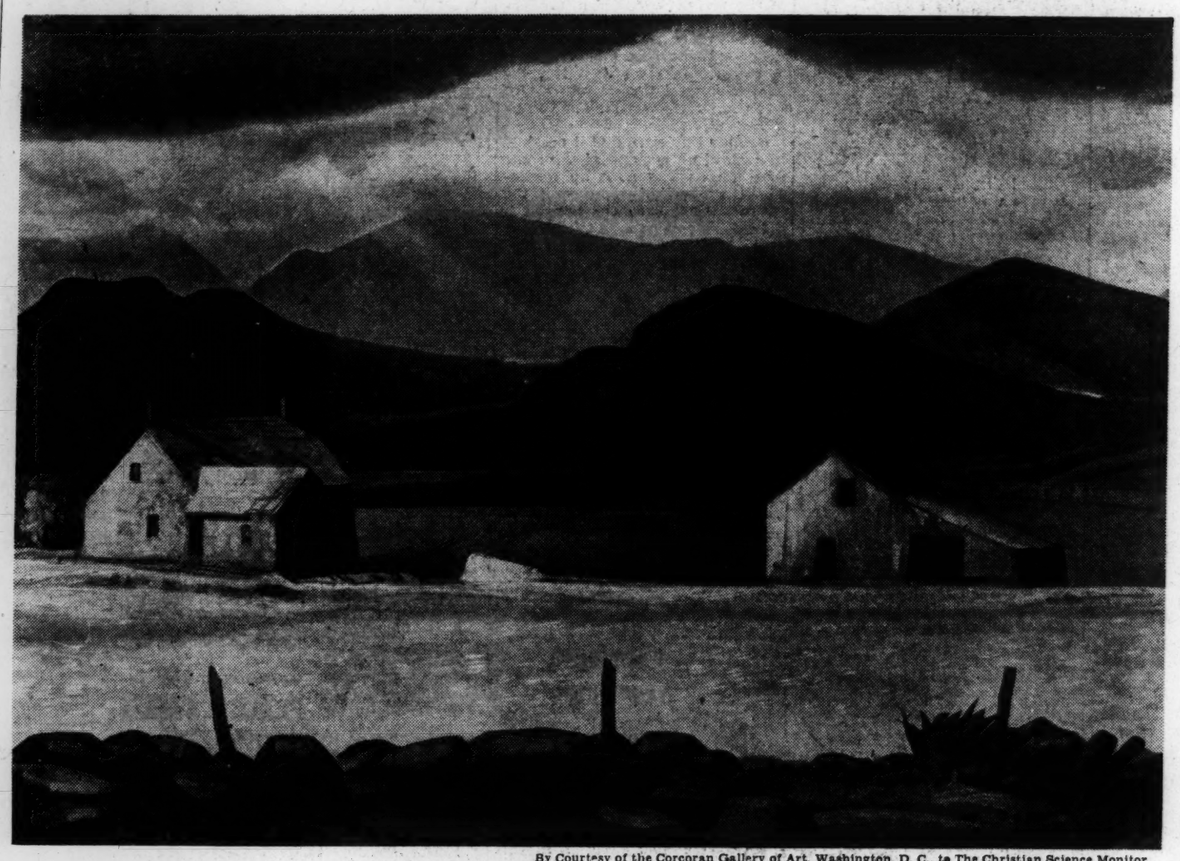
* * *

Now Libby Dolliver poured the hot, sweet lemonade, and the steam tickled our noses and the glasses warmed our fingers. We moved back from the glowing kitchen stove, and Will smiled secretly at me as Libby scolded mockingly: "All that way just to talk to a wood chopper! You men!"

Will said mildly: "I do'know. It's a good life, Lib. We were wondering, coming home, if Toivo'd take us on. Takes a good man to buck up wood, but we might learn."

Libby spluttered, and we sipped the warm, tart sweetness, and smiled. We'd learned something, anyway.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to The Christian Science Monitor

"ADIRONDACKS": *A Painting by Rockwell Kent*

ROCKWELL KENT is an interesting contemporary American painter and graphic artist. At first glance, his pictures show resemblance to the currently popular American realists who are making neat, objective portraits of the American countryside.

But Mr. Kent is not as objective as he is detached. He reads an atmosphere of solitude and remoteness into his landscapes. He takes flight from people and cities, he goes to distant places where he cherishes the feeling of timelessness and austere quiet.

In his pictures, he simplifies the contours of mountain slopes so that they are like scenic decorations. Thus his pictures make up in literary or symbolic association what they lack in plastic significance.

Destiny

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HISTORY of the human race indicates that humanity is striving for the attainment of good and the mastery of evil. Primitive mortal existence, with its superstitious fears, contrasts strikingly with the progress and enlightenment evident in the world of today. This contrast prompts us to ask, Which is real, the barbarity that results from sheer materialism, or the uplifted thought that comes from adhering to moral and spiritual verities? Christ Jesus has given the answer for all time (John 6:63): "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy teaches that the understanding of real manhood as spiritual imparts to human consciousness an apprehension of man's divine destiny. This destiny, already an accomplished fact from the standpoint of divine Mind, is nothing less than man's Godlikeness. In the eternal scheme, individual man's real function is to manifest the qualities of his creator.

Natural science sometimes admits the presumption of any attempt to account for human intelligence on a purely materialistic basis, but Christian Science alone really explains the truth about man. Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 172), "Theorizing about man's development from mushrooms to monkeys and from monkeys into men amounts to nothing in the right direction and very much in the wrong"; and she continues: "If the material body is man, he is a portion of matter, or dust. On the contrary, man is the image and likeness of Spirit; and the belief that there is Soul in sense or Life in matter obtains in mortals, *alias* mortal mind, to which the apostle refers when he says that we must 'put off the old man.'"

When we know God aright, we shall see that matter is a misrepresentation of true substance; it is a distorted sense of being, obtaining in the supposititious mind of mortals. Therefore, our need is to reject the false suggestions of this so-called mind. Knowing that God is divine Principle, we can refuse to believe in chance and uncertainty. Reasoning from the basis of God as First Cause, we gain an understanding of man's true selfhood, which liberates. Admitting, then, that it is man's divine destiny to express God, we find ourselves equipped for wholesome and useful living. In other words, since God is the Life of all, we can know and prove that no evil, no future punishment, can be experienced by the real man. And by this knowing we can and do experience purification and progress, which bring us nearer God.

That which is not divinely true must be relinquished and finally overcome. Sickness, sin, misfortune, hereditary handicaps, and so on, can be ruled out of thought, and consequently out of experience. However, we can be saved from such errors only as we understand that they have no reality. To try to overcome them through boastful optimism or belief in and practice of the human will is of no avail; it only retards progress, giving heed to materiality, the source of all difficulties. Our real need is to serve God by manifesting and expressing good.

Right action results naturally from right thinking. To think rightly means to reason logically from the standpoint of God's allness, rather than from the standpoint of the physical senses. It means to ponder and express the attributes of God, and to do so consistently and meekly, not for our own sakes alone but for the sake of others. To speculate over prospects of fame or fortune is futile, but as one strives earnestly to recognize God as wholly good and omnipresent, and man as His reflection, one finds steady employment, just remuneration, and experiences spiritual growth.

Spiritual progress always attends the realization and demonstration of the divine nature, whereby true individuality increasingly unfolds. The appearing of true individuality is not the evolution of matter, but consists in putting off a false sense of God and His creation. Spiritual growth is evidenced in the progressive ability to subdue sickness and sin, in the overcoming of the belief in the reality of death, and in joyous and practical service to our fellow men.

Jesus is the perfect illustration of this. With love and foresight he proved the present possibilities of doing good. He showed that he who looks to God for power and for the opportunity to serve, is blessed. He indicated that no one is too obscure, no one too mighty, to make use of this opportunity. He intimated that the destinies of men and nations, truly conceived, involve neither tyranny nor hate, but consideration for the rights of the individual and the maintenance of harmony. He required no material signs to know the future, for he sought and heard God's voice. He proved, as each one of his followers should strive to prove, that "the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God, and went to God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Liktenis

(Tulkots raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

CILVĒCES VĒSTURE RĀDA, ka cilvēce cenšas sasniegt labo un uzvarēt ļauno. Pirmatnējā mirstīgā eksistence ar savām māņticīgām bailēm krasi atšķiras no progresa un apgaismības, kas redzami šīs dienas pasaulē. Šī atšķirība pamudina mūs jautāt, kas tad ir īsts,—barbarisms, kas ir tīra materialisma iznākums, vai arī paaugstinātā doma, kura nāk no turēšanās pie moraliskām un garīgām vērtībām? Kristus Jēzus ir devis atbildi visiem laikiem (Jāņa 6:63): "Tas gars ir, kas dara dzīvu, tā miesa neder nenieka."

Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība, ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy māca, ka saprašana, ka īstā cilvēce ir garīga, dod cilvēka apziņai sajēgu par cilvēka dieviškīgo liktenī. Šis liktenis, kas, no dieviškīgā Prāta viedokļa raugoties, ir jau noticis fakts, nav nekas cits kā cilvēka Dievam-līdzīgums. Mūžīgajā plānā atsevišķa cilvēka īstā funkcija ir izpaust sava radītāja īpašības.

Dabas zinātne dažreiz uzdrošinas mēģināt izskaidrot cilvēka inteligenci no tīri materialistiska pamata, bet vienīgi Kristīgā Zinātne patiesi izskaidro patiesību par cilvēku. Mrs. Eddy paskaidro (Science and Health, 172. lpp.): "Teorizēšana par cilvēka attīstību no sēnēm līdz mērkaķiem un no mērkaķiem par cilvēkiem neved ne pie kā pareizā virzienā, bet pie ļoti daudz kā nepareizā virzienā;" un viņa turpina: "Ja materialais ķermenis ir cilvēks, tad viņš ir materijas vai putekļu daļa. Taisni otrādi, cilvēks ir Gara attēls un līdzība; un ticējums, ka Dvēsele ir jutekļos, vai Dzīvība ir materijā, mīt tikai mirstīgajos jeb mirstīgajā prātā, uz kuru apustulis norāda sacīdams, ka mums jānoliek 'vecais cilvēks'."

Ja mēs Dievu pareizi sapratīsim, mēs redzēsim, ka materija ir patiesās substances sagrozījums; tā ir sagrozīts jēdziens par esamību, iemītošs mirstīgo cilvēku iedomātā prātā. Tādeļ mums nepieciešami noraidīt šī tā sauktā prāta maldīgās sugestijas. Zinādami, ka Dievs ir dieviškīgs Princips, mēs varam atteikties ticēt nejaušībai un nenoteiktībai. Spriezdami izejot no pamata, ka Dievs ir Pirmais Cēlonis, mēs iegūstam saprašanu par cilvēka patieso patību, kas atbrīvo. Tālāk, piekrītot, ka cilvēka dieviškīgais liktenis ir izpaust Dievu, mēs atrodam, ka esam apgādāti ar visu vajadzīgo veselīgai un lietderīgai dzīvei. Citiem vārdiem, tā kā Dievs ir visu Dzīvība, mēs varam zināt un pierādīt, ka īstais cilvēks nevar piedzīvot nekādu ļaunumu, nekādu nākotnes sodu. Un ar šo zināšanu mēs varam piedzīvot un arī piedzīvojam šķīstīšanos un progresu, kas ved mūs tuvāk Dievam.

Tas, kas nav dieviškīgi patiess, ir jāatmet un beidzot jāpārvar. Slimību, grēku, nelaimi, iedzimtus kavēkļus u.t.t. var izslēgt no domām un tā tad no piedzīvojuma. Tomēr no šādiem maldiem mēs varam tikt izglābti vienīgi tad, ja saprotam, ka tiem nav īstenības. Mēģinājums pārvarēt tos ar pārspīlētu optimismu, vai ar ticību gribas spēkam vai ar gribas spēka pielietošanu ir pilnīgi veltīgs; tas tikai aizkavē progresu, piegriežot vērību materialismam, visu grūtību cēlonim. Mūsu patiesā vajadzība ir kalpot Dievam, pasludinājot un izpaužot labo.

Pareiza darbība dabīgi izriet no pareizas domāšanas. Domāt pareizi nozīmē spriest logiski, izejot no Dieva visumības viedokļa, ne no fizisko jutekļu viedokļa. Tas nozīmē, pārdomāt un izpaust Dieva īpašības, turklāt darot to pastāvīgi un pazemīgi, ne tikai mūsu labā, bet arī citu labā. Prātošana par slavas vai laimes izredzēm ir veltīga, bet ja cilvēks nopietni cenšas atzīt Dievu kā pilnīgi labu un visurklātesošu un cilvēku kā Viņa atspoguļojumu, tad gan viņš atrod pastāvīgu nodarbošanos, taisnīgu atlīdzību un piedzīvo garīgu augšanu.

Dieviškīgās dabas īstenošanu un demonstraciju vienmēr pavada garīgs progress, pie kam arvien vairāk attīstas patiesā individualitāte. Patiesās individualitātes parādīšanās nav materijas attīstība, bet tā pastāv nepareizā jēdziena par Dievu un Viņa radību atmešanā. Garīga augšana ir redzama pieaugošā spējā uzvarēt slimību un grēku, spējā pārvarēt ticējumu nāves īstenībai un līksmā un praktiskā kalpošanā mūsu līdzcilvēkiem.

Jēzus ir tam pilnīgs piemērs. Ar mīlestību un paredzējumu viņš pierādīja tagadējās iespējamības darīt labu. Viņš rādīja, ka svētīgs ir tas, kas spēku un izdevību kalpot meklē pie Dieva. Viņš norādīja arī, ka neviens nav par maznozīmīgu, neviens nav par varenu, lai izmantotu šo izdevību. Viņš lika saprast, ka cilvēku un tautu likteni, pareizi uztverti, nesatur ne varmācību, ne naidu, bet gan cilvēka tiesību ievērošanu un saskaņas uzturēšanu. Viņam nevajadzēja nekādu materialu zīmju, lai zinātu nākotni, jo viņš meklēja un dzirdēja Dieva balsi. Viņš pierādīja, kā to ikvienam viņa sekotājam vajadzētu censties pierādīt, "ka tas Tēvs viņam visas lietas bija devis rokās, un ka viņš nācis no Dieva un aizies pie Dieva."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Captain John Smith Endorses Maine

CHAMPLAIN LEFT the coast in 1606. It is a pity he did not stay around a few years more and have the pleasure of meeting Captain John Smith. . . . I think they might have overcome their national animosities and liked each other, for, despite marked differences in temperament (in which, by the way, the volatility and the gasconade were exclusively the Englishman's), they both liked to leave other matters and fare forth in small boats.

Beginning his Description of New England, Smith wrote, "In the month of Aprill, 1614 . . . I chanced to arrive in New-England, a parte of Ameryca, at the Ile of Monahigan"—and if that opening does not mark him as the prototype of loose-ankled cruising men I shall have to go more deeply into his character and attainments. In fact, I shall do so anyway. . . .

Close to the mainland, and about midway of the gulf, lies Monhegan Island, where Captain John Smith chanced to arrive. He had spent his early twenties fighting the Turks, and in his late twenties had proved himself the most able of that body of adventurers and planters who at Jamestown, Virginia, made the first permanent English settlement in America. Now, at the ripe old age of thirty-four, he arrived with two ships on the coast of Maine with the intention, as he wrote, "to take Whales and make tryalls of a Myne of Gold and Copper. If those failed Fish and Furres was then our refuge."

So it very promptly proved. The adventurers spent many days chasing the whales to no advantage—they proved to be the wrong kind of whales at the wrong time of the year—found no mine of gold and copper, and so fell back on fish, of which they caught several thousand. These pursuits going forward in craft built by the sailors, Smith embarked in one of the boats with eight men and explored the coast from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. While he distinctly stated that he found it a "Countries rather to affright, then delight one," he went into such rhapsodies over its potentialities that I wonder the doughty captain has not been immortalized as the patron saint of Maine. . . .

My point in quoting and requoting John Smith is not to poke fun at him, although there is a piquancy to his style that provokes sympathetic laughter. He was a man of amazing courage and of a fortitude so rare that he was able to write his enthusiastic description while being held prisoner aboard a French man-of-war during a semipiratical North Atlantic cruise. From each adventure of an active life he extracted some degree of pleasure, his recompense in this particular captivity being that he was allowed on deck to manage the fighting whenever they fell in with a Spanish treasure ship. His bad days were those on which the French fought the English and he was confined to the cabin. . . .

Perhaps it was during one of these confinements that . . . he wrote:

"And here are no hard Landlords to racke us with high rents, or extorted fines to cunsume us: no tedious pleas in law to consume us with their many years disputations for lustice; no multitudes to occasion such impediments to good orders, as in popular States. So freely hath God and his Majesty bestowed these blessings on them that will attempt to obtaine them as here every man may be master and owner of his own labour and land; or the greatest part in a small time."

By now, I think, you must see why I quote so extensively from this fighter, fisher, and philosopher. Everything (barring only the great riches) that he promised settlers in Maine has come true So far as the cruising man is concerned there are no landlords, no high rents, no fines, no tedious pleas in law, and no multitudes to occasion impediment to good order. And of the natives, the great majority whom you meet along the shore are masters of their own labor and land. —From "Ranging the Maine Coast," by ALFRED F. LOOMIS. (New York: Norton.)

Nature's Last Gift to the Year

NOW THE WILD FLOWERS have faded from wood and field and hedgerow; for, with the fall of the leaf, the countryside has lost much of its coloring. But it is in winter that we can best appreciate the charm of moss. Mosses, in their infinite variety, are nature's first and last gift to the year.

Some are a brilliant emerald green; some are of softest gray; others are amber and old gold, or else crimson or russet. All are attractive; and their attraction lies not only in their color and diversity, but in their triumphant progress through the centuries. For mosses are pioneers of the plant world; they live where nothing else can find sustenance. We find them under the snow in the high Alps, up in the tundra, as well as in the tropics. They are such hardy little plants that they can adapt themselves to heat or cold, to changing climates and changing conditions. Thus they are among the world's oldest inhabitants!

* * *

At first glance, we see a small green tuft on rock or stone or tree root. To the touch, it is soft as velvet; and from the green cushion rise threads that support gold or crimson or silver caps. Each thread is a perfect moss plant, having a stem of green leaves, and with its spores concealed beneath its cap. Thus hundreds of plants may dwell together, and yet to the casual observer appear to be one large spreading plant.

It is interesting, in the course of a country ramble, to see how many varieties of moss we can discover. There are about five hundred kinds of British mosses. One of the most familiar is the Ostrich Plume, which is named on account of the resemblance of its emerald plumes to the arrangement of the ostrich's feathers. The Screw Moss is easy to find. Of it there are at least twenty varieties; and the golden-brown tufts, festooning ruined walls or thatched cottages or tiled barns, are delightfully decorative.

* * *

In the woods, lovely mosses provide a carpet for our feet; others drape the fallen branches or gnarled trunks of trees. Hugh Miller, writing of mosses, says: "What can be pleasanter than the soft yielding carpets of greenest verdure and weirdest patterns, woven by these tiny plants, stealing all noises from our feet; what can be more picturesque than the varied hues which mosses impart to the ivied ruin, the gray old wall, or the decaying tree?"

They are indeed pleasant; and we must not forget, when we are paying tribute to the charm of the mosses, their delicate growth and delightful coloring, their courage and tenacity, their hardihood and adaptability.

I. S. R.

His Hand Went Up

He could not touch so soft a thing;
not for a moment would he lock a wing.

His small white palm was the pigeons' table;
they would rather touch it than velvet or sable.

And when the food was gone, his hand
was more of friendship than command.

As wings went up, his hand went up,
up like a perch but more like a cup.

His hand rose there with nothing in it,
but it held the whole blue sky for a minute.

—JOSEPH JOEL KEITH, in *The University Review.*

Postcard of a Lake

Seven swans
stylized,
stately,
swimming slowly
on the lake;
seven shadows,
seven circles
shake with silence
in their wake.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1939

Home Building Mounts in U. S. Despite Wars

Total volume 37 P. C. over 1938—Housing 10 P. C. up—Increase is predicted to continue in 1940.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home building in the United States has been steadily increasing despite the European war and widespread charges of rackets in the construction industry. During 1939, building pushed ahead 37 per cent over 1938. Public housing was 10 per cent greater than in 1938. And building volume for 1940 "will be higher than 1939 in at least three out of every four cities of the Nation."

These were the previews and reviews of building made in dozens of authoritative sources today as the curtain began to descend on the old year and to rise on the new. Prices will be higher on homes in almost one out of every two cities, stated the National Association of Real Estate Boards through its local branch, the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

But for old houses that have become obsolete, 1940 will be a difficult year, the Association believed, particularly if present financing differentials continue between properties that have not been renovated and those that have.

Ignore War Conditions

War conditions are always more or less unpredictable and already have affected some cities, both upward and downward in prices and volume of building. But most of the hundreds of realtors reporting to the Association are distinctly not basing their forecasts upon war calls or else they are convinced that the passive war in Europe will have no immediate effects, at least, upon would-be homeowners.

Of the 261 cities reporting, only 7 per cent looked for a let-down in industrial building, while 16 per cent anticipated price rises and 78 per cent predicted a continuation of existing price levels. Chief promise in real estate fields is an anticipated stir in the demands for vacant properties.

Will interest rates rise or fall? Of the cities reporting with more than 500,000 population, 22 per cent anticipated higher rates, 11 per cent forsaw lower rates and the others claimed no changes.

Tax Outlook, Gloomy

Darkest shadow seen on the 1940 outlook is that of taxes. Two out of every five cities expect higher taxes while only 10 per cent see possibilities of relieving the tax load on real estate.

Total number of new dwelling units provided in 1939, not including farms, reached close to 475,000, according to American Builder. Value of this non-farm building increased from $1,390,000,000 in 1938 to $1,900,000,000 this year.

Despite the unsavory collection of charges made against some groups or individuals among the many thousands making up the far-flung home building and housing industry, the Magazine affirmed that "Most builders are today giving more house for the money on better terms and at lower interest rates than at any other time in history."

Reviewing the progress of recent years, the Magazine listed production of new homes, not including farm homes, as 55,000 units in 1934; 144,000 in 1935; 270,000 in 1936; 286,000 in 1937; 346,000 in 1938, and 475,000 in 1939.

Near Peak Figures

Merely a 10 per cent increase for 1940 will bring the total housing units above 509,000 which was the 1929 figure. However, the average unit rate between 1920 and 1929 was 700,000.

The European war has stimulated building, if anything, the Builder said. It noted that a number of building materials have risen in cost, but saw a general leveling off in prices lately. While it expected that there might be further price rises in 1940, they should not be "great enough to materially curtail building volume."

A leaf from the Dodge reports showed estimates of $983,000,000 to be spent next year for materials, equipment and labor on single family houses throughout the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. The publication's "educated" guess included a favorable margin of 9 per cent over the anticipated 1939 final-figure of $905,000,000.

Predictions that the current year would prove the best since 1929 in home building and will exceed last year's volume of business by at least 30 per cent, were made today by Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator. The existence of machinery for low-cost home buying is the chief reason that 1939 and 1940 are more promising to homeowners than the years following the outbreak of the World War, he said.

"The broadened market," he said, "has given strength and stability to residential construction.

"On the whole, the home building situation appears favorable for the immediate future regardless of conditions elsewhere. In this crisis, the aims of the Federal Government to prevent the development of unhealthy conditions in the housing field will be felt."

Motorists Urged To Get 1940 Plates

Thomas J. Powers, Acting Chief Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, today urged motorists to see about getting their new plates if they have not done so yet. The Registry office in Boston, he said, will be open tomorrow only until noon. However, those who are in line at the closing hour will be issued plates, he added.

The number of plates issued up to closing time yesterday, the Registry said, totaled 513,188, or 24,843 more than for the same period last year.

According to the Registry ruling motorists who have taken out new car insurance may drive up to noon on Jan. 1, 1940, on their old plates.

Markets Offer Great Variety Of Foodstuffs

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Turkeys, geese, or other poultry, that sold freely last week for the Christmas holidays, are available today at the same prices for the New Year's week end. A tour of the market places of Greater Boston shows that good buys abound for the thrifty housewife.

If turkey at 23 to 40 cents a pound—depending on quality—or goose at 22 to 45 cents, looks monotonous so soon after Christmas dinners, market men point to pork as a splendid substitute, both because of seasonal high quality and particularly low prices.

First grade New England dressed fresh ham that makes a splendid roast can be had at 20 cents, and in some places western fresh ham is offered at less. Fresh pork loins range from 14 to 17 cents a pound Beef, too, is reasonably priced and makes a good roast, with chain stores offering face of the rump as low as 29 cents, back of rump 39 cents, rib 25 to 27 cents and bottom of round 33 cents.

Legs of lamb can be had as low as 25 cents a pound, and forequarters at 12 to 14 cents, while veal legs are around 25 to 27 cents a pound in many stores.

Buffalo Meat

Buffalo meat is displayed in the Faneuil Hall market—a distinct novelty. It resembles beef, as it lies on the display tables, and comes from Alberta, in Canada. Steaks and chops are offered in the range of 75 to 90 cents a pound.

Several other novelties and delicacies are found in the long market building that runs from the rear of Faneuil Hall towards the waterfront. For instance, there are such items as green corn from Texas marked 60 cents a dozen ears; Florida strawberries at 35 cents a pint basket; flat frankfurts instead of round ones at 35 cents a pound and roe shad from Florida that fetches 50 cents a pound in some stores, with a fish weighing under three pounds each.

Common varieties of fish are higher priced this week-end, fresh cod being around 14 cents in the down town sector, haddock 15 cents and redfish 15 cents. Small smelts are marked from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Halibut is as low as 23 cents a pound in some of the chains, and chilled swordfish in at least one store is 33 cents. Lobster meat is $1.60 a pound and live lobsters range from 32 to 50 cents a pound.

Florida Potatoes

In vegetables, the feature is new potatoes from Florida at two pounds for 25 cents. Maine potatoes are 40 cents a peck in some stalls and Prince Edward Island potatoes a dime more. Chain stores offer such vegetables as broccoli at two pounds for 19 cents; pascual celery 15 cents a bunch; green peas two pounds for 19 cents; carrots five cents a bunch; spinach three pounds for 17 cents and iceberg lettuce two heads for 13 cents. More is asked in the Faneuil Hall area and in some independent stores.

Florida oranges range from 25 to 50 cents a dozen in many stores and chain stores list large-sized oranges at two dozen for 29 cents. Grapefruit can be had as low as four for 15 cents in chain stores. California navel oranges are from 50 to 60 cents in the down-town area.

Eggs continue attractively low.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

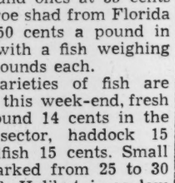
Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not so cold tonight and Saturday; probably light snow Saturday; moderate westerly winds tonight shifting to southwest on Saturday; lowest temperature tonight 25 to 30 degrees.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold, followed by light snow in the interior tonight; Saturday snow.

Vermont: Snow tonight and Saturday; not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, not so cold tonight; Saturday snow, slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds tonight, shifting to southwest on Saturday; weather partly cloudy tonight, and cloudy followed by snow or rain Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	22	New Orleans	43	43
Chicago	23	22	New York	30	25
Denver	35	12	Norfolk	37	34
Helena	14	11	Philadelphia	31	28
Kansas City	7	7	St. Louis	22	21
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	53	51
Miami	61	61	Washington	30	30
Minneapolis	16	15			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 29.
B—Minimum, Dec. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:06 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Saturday, 1:43 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m. Friday.

Bridges Claims WPA Spoils Cut Funds a Third

Senator in Boston to push candidacy for Presidency—Would return relief to states.

Nearly one-third of the annual WPA dollar goes to perpetuate the New Deal political machinery in power. Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire charged today in making his first Boston appearance since starting his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

To support his charge, Senator Bridges said the total cost of the WPA in 1938 averaged $994 for each WPA worker, of which the average WPA recipient received only $600 in wages. Administration costs are limited to $70 a year, leaving $324 of the $994 for each man cost unaccounted for. The bulk of this amount, he insisted, "went to grease the New Deal political machinery."

The Senator arrived in Boston today for a speaking engagement before the Suffolk County Republican Club at the Hotel Lenox tonight. The speech will be radiocast over Station WBZ from 9:30 to 9:45. His visit follows closely that of another Republican Presidential candidate, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who spoke in Boston earlier in December.

Like Senator Taft, Senator Bridges insisted that administration of relief should be turned back to the local political subdivisions for the purpose of co-ordinating all relief agencies. He said Federal participation as far as grants must be continued for some time.

Also like his Ohio colleague, Senator Bridges contended the Federal budget can be balanced within two years.

The New Hampshire Senator charged that New Deal policies had prevented a decrease in the number of unemployed, which, he said, "has remained at approximately 11,000,000 for the past several years despite New Deal spending and reforms," or because of them.

Among these anti-employment New Deal policies Senator Bridges listed the New Deal's "preaching of class hatred, the pitting of worker against employer," the narrow, partisan attitude of the National Labor Relations Board, and stifling taxation.

To increase employment Senator Bridges proposed a restoration of confidence by taking "Government out of competition with private industry, a complete overhauling of the tax structure so business and new ventures in business will not be paralyzed, amend the National Labor Relations Act, and balancing of the Federal budget."

To win the 1940 Presidential election, Senator Bridges declared the Republican Party must center attention upon domestic issues and force the international situation into the background.

He predicted that "if President Roosevelt runs for a third term, he will run because of international developments," providing a major role for the President in international affairs.

Model Village To Be Laid Out Near Hill, N. H.

HILL, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—A seven-man committee, headed by Edward B. Amsden, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, launched a drive today to establish a new model village to replace the present village of Hill, which is threatened with extinction because of a federal flood control project.

Citizens of Hill voted overwhelmingly last night in favor of the model village and the committee was appointed to draw up incorporation papers and to buy 100 acres of land for the new village site beside a nearby mountain.

The new village, in which land later would be sold to individuals and the town, would include 76 homes, a central business block, town hall, fire station, and village school.

Tentative plans called for building the town on one side of the state highway to reduce the traffic hazard. These plans, drawn by Frederick P. Clark of the State Planning Board, were displayed at last night's meeting and leaders expressed hope construction could start by spring.

There's Everything Here but the Mouse

By a Staff Photographer

J. E. Piper, Boston Clock Expert, and Tommy

Tommy is Mr. Piper's feline "assistant" and they are seen in "their" shop on Charles Street

Heavy Travel To Ski Trails Is Forecast

More snow and plenty of it is needed to put New England on the winter sports map. Despite this the roads to the mountains this week end will be cluttered with the cavalcade of cars of outdoors enthusiasts, prepared to take conditions as they find them.

Mt. Mansfield and Bolton Mountain, in Vermont, and Whitefield, N. H., continue as the only spots in which there is really good skiing but a skimming of the localized weather bulletins shows a dozen New Hampshire and Vermont centers which offer adequate cover for slope practice and recreational sport.

* * *

Skating, and sail skating and ice boating, have come into their own with the continued clear, cold weather. Many family groups which have not taken up skiing plan to spend the week end away from home simply to enjoy gliding on the ice, or finding a restful change in wandering through winter-dressed woodlands.

There will be no one-day snow trains on the Boston and Maine out of Boston this week end but the road has announced that special rates obtain from Friday through Monday, and that on Sunday and Monday patrons may travel anywhere on the system for a round-trip flat rate of one cent a mile.

With the characteristic optimism that marks the ski clan, Mt. Greylock Ski Club and the Winnipesaukee Ski Club decline to cancel two meets scheduled, the first for Monday and the other for Sunday and Monday, until the time set for the meets. Greylock's New Year's Day annual downhill has not been called off for five years, even in the face of advance conditions less favorable than those today.

* * *

Boston Garden is getting ready for the rush for "The Ice Follies of 1940," called "the world's greatest musical revue on ice," which opens Monday evening, Jan. 15, for a run of seven days, with matinees Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21. Heading the troupe of skating stars will be Bess Ehrhardt and Evelyn Chandler.

High Court Rules On 'Bank Nights'

Conviction of a theater manager on lottery charges arising out of a "bank night" was upheld by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court yesterday.

Regarded as a test case by the industry, the conviction also drew a warning, however, that not every bank night was a lottery. The test is whether part of the admission was paid for the chance of a prize, the court ruled.

Winding Up Some 300 Clocks Makes a Job for a Boston Man

By John C. Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At 12 o'clock sharp every day but Saturday, J. E. Piper, veteran Boston clock repairer, locks the door on his second floor workshop on Charles Street, tucks his tool kit safely under his arm, and starts up over the hill or out Beacon Street to wind clocks.

Mr. Piper has been fixing clocks in Boston about 35 years and although his principal job is repairing them not the least of his duties is that of winding some 300 clocks every week for wealthy clients on Beacon Hill, in the Back Bay, and in Brookline. It all started when a prominent Bostonian, who was a clock fancier, discovered Mr. Piper's shop and began to send his friends with "clock trouble" to have their clocks repaired.

"Most of the customers that came were wealthy," Mr. Piper explained, "and their clocks were often very valuable. Before leaving the work they would ask me if I wound clocks, explaining that they wanted the man who kept their clocks repaired to also keep them wound."

One of the longest stops that Mr. Piper used to make on his clock-winding tour was at the residence of the Misses Belle and Abbey Hunt on Commonwealth Avenue. Here there were 33 clocks to be wound. One of them, a towering musical clock that played 17th century tunes every hour, was worth about $5,000.

"Most of these clocks are now in museums," Mr. Piper said.

There are few houses at which Mr. Piper calls that don't have at least five clocks, but he will stop for even one if the client wants to engage him on the regular monthly basis.

Mr. Piper's first clock repairing venture ended in dismal failure at the early age of 12 when he set out, in the family's absence, to repair a long silent household clock. He "fixed" the clock so it never ran again, but he also learned how it was assembled and what his mistake was. With his new-found knowledge he started out with a screwdriver in his pocket to repair the farmers' clocks in the hinterland around Westerly, Rhode Island.

About six years later he got a job as apprentice watchmaker with the Westerly firm of E. N. Dennison, jewelers. A companion interest in bicycles, then just coming in, forced him later to make a decision as to whether he wanted to repair bicycles or watches. He decided for the 'bikes" and left his employer to start in for himself.

The combination of bicycle and watch repairing had its advantages, as during the winter months when "bikes" were not used he had the clock business. Eventually the bicycle business was dropped and for many years Mr. Piper has specialized on clocks and watches.

His little shop on Charles Street is a treasure house of rare clocks, and when the hour begins to strike it sounds like a Walt Disney sound effects man on the loose. Mr. Piper's only assistant is Tommy, a tiger cat which has been with him since it was a kitten. Tommy came there four years ago and while his master works he perches on a near-by stool or desk leaf and watches every move.

Warmer Weather And Snow Forecast

The holiday week's perfect skating—lasting far into the nights for many, thanks to a brightly soaring moon—may end tomorrow, for warmer weather and light snows are forecast for New England.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity, issued by Mark T. Nesmith, Acting Senior Meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, was "Cloudy and not so cold tonight and Saturday. Light snow Saturday." Temperatures between 16 and 22 degrees at Boston and between 10 and 16 degrees in northern New England, are expected tonight.

Plymouth Harbor was frozen last night and a Coast Guard patrolboat was dispatched this morning to free five fishing vessels and a coal barge. The lowest officially recorded temperature in New England last night was seven below at Northfield, Vt.—where the mercury dropped to 17 below, the night before.

Providence Police Guard Vote Lists

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A detail of police stood guard Dec. 29 over Providence's election records, after Mayor John F. Collins dismissed the city's three-man Board of Canvassers on charges of malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance.

The Mayor named a new board at once, contending that deceased persons were listed as voters, that persons were registered from empty houses, from vacant lots, from burial grounds. The new appointees, sworn in at once, are Edmund A. Truelove and Joseph Mainelli, both Republicans, and Philip E. Quinn, a Democrat.

The dismissed board members—Timothy E. Molloy and Thomas A. Cahir, Democrats, and Walter J. Batchelder, a Republican—indicated they would seek recourse in the courts.

Home Ties to Dominate Welcome to New Year

High officials of City and State are among thousands of persons who are planning to mark the entrance of the New Year by remaining quietly at home with their families instead of joining the noisy celebrators downtown, a survey disclosed today.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and many others said they plan to see the old year wane on Sunday evening without the benefit of night-club entertainment.

Governor Saltonstall intends to take his youngest son, Billy, to a hockey game in the Boston Garden, and then retire early at his home at 240 Chestnut Hill Road.

"I have been promising Billy a hockey game for a long time, and this is the first opportunity we have had to get together," Mr Saltonstall declared. "I haven't been in town for years on New Year's Eve, and I don't intend to start now. After the hockey game, I'm going home and go to bed."

Watch-Night Services

While the City's "bright spots" were reporting a rush of reservations for the last hours of 1939, evidence accumulated that many individuals found the quiet of their homes or churches, where many watch-night services will be held, a more appropriate place to see the New Year in than liquor-dispensing restaurants.

Some persons planned to skate on suburban ponds, if the freezing weather continues, while others prepared for parties at home from which stimulants would be banned.

Mayor Tobin said he intends to see some golfing friends at the Commonwealth Country Club early in the evening, but will be at his home at 30 Hopkins Road, Jamaica Plain, when 1940 actually arrives.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston and former State Senator, said he will be at his home on Beacon Street. He indicated the impending calendar change had not excited him greatly and that probably he would retire before the hour of midnight arrived.

"Entirely Domestic"

Other officials who said their New Year's Eve celebration would be entirely domestic include: Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, who lives in Somerville; and State Auditor Russell A. Wood, of Cambridge.

Hundred of Greater Bostonians are expected to attend watch-night services conducted by their pastors. Among the principal services of this type will be those of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, from 8:30 p. m. to midnight, directed by the Rev. C Gordon Brownville; Park Street Church (Congregational), 7:30 p. m. to midnight, the Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga directing; and Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 8 p. m. to midnight, conducted by the Rev. Paul W. Brauer.

Among the social service agencies, the Salvation Army is planning to hold watch night services not only in Boston and other Massachusetts cities, but also in over 18,000 units, or corps, scattered in 97 countries and colonies in the world. The services inaugurate a world-wide "spiritual campaign" by the Army "to aid in taking the world back to God and peace," the Army bulletin declares.

In other sections of New England, a movement for a dry and quiet New Year's Eve also was evident. In Providence, R. I., the Bureau of Police and Fire issued orders designed to promote temperance over the holiday period and to eliminate boisterous street demonstrations and drunken driving.

Instructions went out closing all liquor and beer-selling places in the City, with the exception of a few downtown hotels and taverns, from midnight Saturday until Monday at 6 a. m. Certain places, referred to in police circles as saloons, are to be closed all day Monday, under the police order.

The Bureau's ruling is in connection with a temperance campaign which it launched several months ago and which has resulted in driving more than two score of drinking places out of business before renewal of licenses two weeks ago.

New Year Customs

That the New Year does not mark any special season or period of astronomical significance, but is merely an arbitrary point fixed in the calendar, is indicated by a study of New Year customs.

Among most Christian peoples in early medieval days, the twenty-fifth of December was New Year's Day. William the Conqueror, owing to the coincidence of his coronation with January first, ordered that the year should start on the first of January. Later England began its year with the rest of the Christian world on the twenty-fifth of March.

The Gregorian calendar of 1582 which restored the first of January to its position as New Year's Day, was accepted at once by all Roman Catholic countries; by Germany, Denmark, and Sweden about 1700, but not until 1753 by England. It is from our English heritage, that most of the American holiday customs originate.

Truck Dispute Is Arbitrated

Representatives of the Employers' Group of Motor Freight Carriers and Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, American Federation of Labor, brought their differences before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation today. No official word has leaked out of the meeting but both sides early made clear that they intend to stick to their original demands.

The Employers' Group asks a four year contract in place of the annual contract which terminates Sunday at midnight. The Union rejected this recommendation and asked for a $3 to $6 increase in wages for drivers and helpers.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who played such an important part in settling the truck drivers' strike last year, is keeping close watch of the present situation. This morning he conferred with George T. Toomey, President of the Produce Exchange, and 12 other delegates.

Mr. Toomey and his associates pointed out that a truck strike would seriously affect the produce men because of the perishable goods handled. These men asked for a general discussion on the threatened strike situation.

The Governor turned them over to J. P. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Mr. Toomey asked the Commissioner that in the event of a truck tie-up they be allowed to move perishable goods to stores, hospitals, and institutions.

The Union committee representing Local 25 consisted of John M. Sullivan, President, Timithy J. Harrington, Vice - President, Michael J. Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer, and Frank Tighe, Recording Secretary.

Representing the Employers' group were Ralph H. Cahouet, Counsel, John Welch, John Barry, Myer Marks, Allan J. Wilson, Francis Carey, James Harrington, Archibald Martin, and Everett Jenkins.

Because of the large group the conference was held in one of the largest legislative chambers.

New 'Teeth' for Wage-Hour Law

Plans for more vigilant and effective enforcement of the Wages and Hours Law, under which nearly $100,000 was paid to employees or paid into court as fines for violations of the law, were announced today by Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wages and Hours Division in Boston.

Under the new decentralized procedure of the Division, which will be inaugurated the first of the year, investigations will be authorized by the local office instead of by Washington. The Boston office has charge of cases in all New England States except Connecticut. Under this system only those cases which require criminal prosecution or raise unusual legal questions will be referred to Washington before final settlement.

Cases where employers falsify records or appear to be guilty of willful or flagrant violations of the law will be prosecuted. The local office during the coming year also will seek injunctions in cases where violations are continuous and substantial, requiring employers to pay to workers the sums withheld and to cease violating the law.

Cases of less substantial or of technical violations of the law may be handled without court action where there is no likelihood of recurrence.

"In no case will criminal action be instituted unless the Division is convinced beyond doubt that an employer, with the full knowledge of the law, had willfully and flagrantly broken it," Mr. Thomas said.

Tobin Announces Salary Increases

Salary increases amounting to $20,000 a year were announced for City and Suffolk County employees by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. After an interval of two years, the regular step-rate increases will be restored in 1940 for all employees under the Mayor's control earning more than $2,100 yearly, he disclosed.

Pointing out that employees in certain County departments and in Boston schools had been continued without interruption on the step-rate plan, the Mayor said that a basic maladjustment between those departments conforming and those not conforming with the plan might eventually result.

The Mayor said there are 877 employees in the $2,100 or more a year class, who are outside the Mayor's control, and only 148 within his control in this classification. Francis X. Lang, Budget Commissioner, estimated City employees would benefit to the extent of $12,000 next year and County workers $8,000.

Mr. Lang added, however, that adjustments expected to be made in the various departments would probably offset the total cost to the city.

Step-rate increases amount to about $2.50 a week for each worker.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Jackie Cooper in "Two Bright Boys." 4, 7, 10. Also "In Old Monterey," with Gene Autry. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver and E. E. Clive. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Disputed Passage," with Akim Tamiroff, John Howard and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Radio—Page 10

Fine Arts—
"With a Smile." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also "Mickey's Beach Picnic," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gulliver's Travels." Fenway: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Paramount 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Fenway: 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:05 7:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Great Victor Herbert," starring Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Normandie—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Also Alice Faye and Don Ameche in "Hollywood Cavalcade."

R. K. O. Boston—
Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in "Mexican Spitfire." 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: Folies Parisienne, The Beauty Factory, The Parisian Shop, The Lace Wedding and The Exotic Taste. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Scollay and Modern—
"Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis. Scollay: 9:50 a. m. 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Return of Dr. X." Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m.; 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—Kangaroo Country." "American Royal Show." "Unusual Occupations." "Night Life in Old Paris," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray. Also "Daughters Courageous." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Goosestep," with Roland Drew and Steffi Duna. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Also "The Covered Trailer," with The Gleason Family. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

University—
Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert in "Drums Along the Mohawk." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work" with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 12:30, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on prints by Sharaku by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Harry Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Repertory Theater—
"Pocahontas," featuring Ralph Allen. Third in the series of plays sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 10:15 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fireworks Held Public Menace By R. I. Governor's Committee

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—A ban on public sale of fireworks in Rhode Island is one of the recommendations included in a report submitted to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by the Governor's Committee on Fire Prevention. Five other recommendations in the report would change building laws and standards in the State in the interest of safety and would require installation of fire alarm systems and sprinkler systems in apartment houses.

The special committee was appointed to survey the State's fire prevention laws and draft suggested improvements as a result of a serious fire in an apartment house in Cranston last June. Frank Charlesworth, former Chief of the Providence Fire Department and former State Fire Marshal, was chairman.

The fireworks ban would not apply to municipal fireworks displays, nor to special displays at parks or fairs, provided professionals were in charge. It would ban the sale, however, of skyrockets, toy bombs, torpedoes, firecrackers, Roman candles and all the other devices to non-professionals and put a serious crimp in the small boy's noise program for July Fourth.

Even sparklers and toy pistols are specifically mentioned in the recommendation as items which would be prohibited.

Mr. Charlesworth explained the Committee did not want to spoil the fun for the State's youngsters, but agreed the ban would be worth while as a safety measure. Only operators who had received the approval of local police and fire officials would be permitted to conduct fireworks displays anywhere in Rhode Island. Similar laws now are in effect in New York and in Pennsylvania, Mr. Charlesworth said.

The Committee recommended that all multifamily dwellings with three or more kitchens be required to have automatic sprinkler systems installed and that the same rule apply to the larger public garages. Apartment dwellings with accommodations for 25 or more persons would be required to have a master fire alarm box.

Because the Committee felt the State Police would not be able to enforce the State-wide regulations, it was suggested that a State building official be appointed to co-operate with the various building officials in the towns and cities.

The apartment house fire last June in Cranston revealed weaknesses in the building codes in Cranston as well as in other communities. Fire officials reported the building was only partially fireproof, that stair wells were not protected and that the building lacked an adequate alarm system.

A bill incorporating the recommendations of the Committee is expected to be introduced in the Legislature at the session opening next month.

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Providence zoo-goers, old and young, are delighted with the two new boarders now comfortably housed at Roger Williams Park. The two are penguins, escorted here from the New York aquarium by Martin F. Noonan, Park Commissioner. The trip was made by air after a night at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City where the penguins slept in a bathtub.

On arrival here, Mr. Noonan suggested interested persons with ideas might like to suggest names for the birds. Since then he has been swamped with suggested names. "Top Hat and Tails" is one of the more popular suggestions.

Meanwhile, workmen at the Park are putting the finishing touches on a new elephant house. "Baby Alice," the Park's only elephant, will move in when the building is completed. There will be room for company if the Park should acquire another elephant.

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A $14,000 project for dredging the harbor at Watch Hill, one of the summer resort's biggest attractions, has been drawn up tentatively for submission to the Town Council, Arthur M. Cottrell, President of the Council, has announced. If approved, the item will appear in the budget to be submitted at a financial town meeting in February.

Sixteen acres of sand swept into the resort's yacht basin during the hurricane a year ago. The plans under consideration call for dredging the basin and building a 200-foot jetty to divert the currents which bring in the sand.

A rehabilitation Committee recommended the basin be dredged, calling it one of the most important assets in Watch Hill.

Martin Boomed As Dark Horse

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the United States House of Representatives, was predicted last night as the compromise Republican nominee for President "if the leading Presidential candidates come to a deadlock" at the convention.

The prediction was made by Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman from New York, at an East Douglas dinner tendered to him and Representative Martin by Winfield A. Schuster, former member of the Executive Council.

He made this statement although he said New York had a candidate of its own, Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, for whom he and New York "would go down the line."

Mr. Simpson hailed Representative Martin as "the ablest Congressman of them all."

Two other Presidential candidates will be viewed in Boston shortly. First will be Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, who is scheduled to speak at a Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon on Jan. 16. Mr. McNutt has stated he will not run if President Roosevelt seeks a third term. Mr. Dewey will speak before the Republican Club of Massachusetts at Mechanics Building Jan. 24.

OPEN HOUSE
AT THE
Y.M.C.A.
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.
2 to 6 P. M.
New Year's Day
PUBLIC INVITED

His Hobby Now Full-Time Occupation

Bill Nye

Carver of realistic properties for puppet theaters, who formerly "whittled" just for fun.

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Nye Handiwork

Left: Six-legged spinet made for Curry School of Expression. Right: English harpsichord of the type used in "Wuthering Heights." Drum under harpsichord made of block of wood and common hooks-and-eyes.

'El' Project For Winthrop Awaits Vote

Winthrop citizens will troop to the Junior High School auditorium tonight to seek once more a solution to the community's transportation problem developed through the threatened closing down of the Narrow Gauge Railroad.

A vote will be taken on a proposal, contained in a bill passed by the 1939 Legislature, that the Boston Elevated purchase the Winthrop branch of the Narrow Gauge and provide Winthrop service. Previously by a vote of 134 to 103 the townspeople at a special town meeting turned down the Elevated purchase plan, the chief opposition being that the town would be forced to pay its portion of the annual Elevated deficit and the fear that busses would be substituted for train service.

Since the last vote, however, definite assurance has been given that the Elevated will substitute broad gauge tracks for the present narrow gauge rails and continue rail service rather than substitute busses.

It is reported that a change in town sentiment has resulted from this fact coupled with the threat of immediate elimination of Narrow Gauge service as contained in a petition filed by the road in Federal District Court for permission to liquidate, relinquish its charter and stop service on Jan. 10.

Even should the town of Winthrop vote in favor of the Elevated purchase plan, all hurdles will not have been cleared. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, with 16 of 19 votes in the Council of Mayors within the Elevated district, has the power to veto the plan which must have the approval of the Council of Mayors before it becomes valid.

Revere Foundry Fire Clue Sought

REVERE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—Fire department officials, investigating a blaze which swept the Revere Brass Foundry today and possibly destroyed patterns for machinery parts for new United States destroyers, asked the assistance of the State Fire Marshal in an effort to establish definitely the cause of the flames.

The fire, which Fire Chief Thomas J. McCarrick said caused approximately $15,000 damage, destroyed the building. A preliminary examination indicated, Mr. McCarrick said, that the fire was caused by a hot air explosion in a core oven.

An official police report, later withdrawn, that there was a possibility of sabotage, brought from Mr. McCarrick the statement that he did not think the fire was set.

Company officials said that patterns they used were copies of originals in the hands of master contractors and that there would be no delay in Government work.

Traffic Tickets Rise in Boston

A 50 per cent increase in the number of traffic tickets issued in Boston in 1939 as compared with 1938 was reported today by Robert E. McDonough, Assistant Clerk of the Boston Municipal Court.

The actual number of the "bad news" tags placed on Hub cars during the year was 127,049. Last year it was 84,529. Fines in 1939 totaled $71,000.

One driver, name withheld, had rather a hard time of it, according to Mr. McDonough. He received no less than 30 tags during the year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 30, 12:15 p. m.; Jan. 27, March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Brockton Man Carves 'Props'

For years a Boston scenery painter "played" by making small objects with his jackknife in his spare time backstage. Now he's engaged in his former hobby as a full-time occupation. And, swapping around, has taken over his former occupation of scene painter as a spare-time hobby.

That, in a nutshell, is the story of Bill Nye, nephew of Bill Nye, the humorist, of Mark Twain's time. Bill's work today is making props for puppet theaters—furniture, dishes, and all, that are exact copies of full-size pieces. He even goes to the library, in Brockton, where he's living now, or in Boston, when he makes one of his rare visits to town, in order to be accurate in every detail.

But to say that Bill Nye is carving in his home workship, in the big Victorian house in Green Street, and that he paints little scenes in oils from the Berkshires he so loves, wouldn't really tell at all about the man himself.

And along with his humor and quips, Mr. Nye has also a shrewd, yet mellow, philosophy. He began making things with his jacknife when he was a child, and he's been at it ever since. He never had a lesson in carving. He never thought of it as anything but "just whittling," until he made a set of doll's furniture for his granddaughter that so many persons admired and said ought to go in a certain large department store in Boston on exhibit. Mr. Nye never had a lesson in painting, either. "I just picked those things up as I went along, seemed like," he said.

$30,000 Offer to Closed Bank Opposed by Depositors Group

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court today took under advisement a recommendation that $464,000 of claims held by the Federal National Bank be settled for $30,000. The latter amount represents the offer of the Lawrence J. Logan estate against whom the claims are held. The recommendation was made by William L. Maguire, investigator appointed by the court several weeks ago.

Andrew Aldridge, attorney for Frederick S. Dietrick, reciever of the Federal National Bank which holds the claims, made a motion for acceptance of Mr. Maguire's report. Objections were made by Louis J. O'Malley, representing a group of depositors of the closed bank, on the grounds that the recommendation is inconsistent with the evidence produced at the hearings.

Mr. O'Malley asked for recommittal of the settlement offer to the investigator and asserted that the latter's findings was based on evidence that the appraisal of the claim was made on a "hunch" by a witness who testified that he had had very little experience in appraising.

Mr. O'Malley said the receiver was guilty "of grossest neglect" in allowing the time within which the claims could be realized to run out.

Judge Sweeney said he could not see what connection "neglect of the receiver" had to do with the present case. "The question here," he said, "is the likelihood of recovery and the question of whether the Treasury Department is getting what it can from the estate."

The receiver, Mr. Dietrick, in filing a petition for approval of the settlement several weeks ago, stated that in several instances the makers of the notes were insolvent, that statutes barred recovery on several others, and that several of the notes were made without authority by representatives of the estate.

The objectors contend that the securities pledged with the bank by representatives of the Logan estate are worth about $72,000 and should be turned over to the depositors before any settlement is made.

Would Safeguard U. S. Scrap Iron

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Representative J. Joseph Smith, (D) of Connecticut, of the military affairs committee, said today he would propose legislation to safeguard the domestic supply of scrap iron and steel during the coming session of Congress.

Reporting that steel manufacturers in New England had complained that scrap iron and steel supplies were being exhausted, Mr. Smith said that if the situation proved as serious as claimed, a licensing system for the export of such scrap should be enacted to protect workers in domestic industries which depend on such material.

New Haven Case Hits Legal Flaw

Further delay in the reopening of the Cape Cod branch of the New Haven Railroad was foreseen today when the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled the Attorney General's office had adopted the wrong procedure in seeking to compel the Railroad to resume its passenger service from Bass River to Provincetown.

The Court held that a State statute calls for bringing a bill in equity to enforce a ruling of the Department of Public Utilities rather than seeking a writ of mandamus.

Rhode Island's Fame Dimmed At World's Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Unless the State sees fit to be more generous in 1940 than its lawmakers were in 1939, the Rhode Island World's Fair Commission recommends in a report to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt that the whole exhibit at New York be forgotten next year.

The report made it clear that the Commission's members did not object to being the smallest State, but they did not enjoy having the smallest staff, the smallest pay roll, and the least time off of any in the Court of States. The small staff of two worked seven days a week and looked to the Boy Scouts for dinner relief. Often the Scouts were not available.

Finances this year were a continual source of annoyance, the report indicated. The Commission was to have $25,000 to spend, providing it obtained $12,500 by public subscription. It didn't receive the $12,500 and as a result economy was the watchword. However, the exhibit closed without a deficit.

The Commission recommends that the General Assembly make an appropriation which will be sufficient to allow the hiring of more attendants and to provide features which will add prestige to the State.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the weather for a few weeks before Christmas deceived you, and you didn't get the skates that little Horace was asking for because (as you so patiently explained) "it just didn't look like skating weather" . . . then you have surely found your mistake by this time. Meaning that there is skating, and plenty of it! Which means that you'll have to be bustling into town now to get skates. And all the equipment that goes with a good hockey player.

James W. Brine Company, at 92 Summer Street, suggests everything in the way of professional looking stuff . . . and this sometimes makes mothers feel that the prices will be way beyond her. That is, she feels there's not much sense in buying expensive things for little Horace's inexperienced use. But that's where she's wrong; for whereas Brine's does of course have the more costly things, they also have skates and hockey sticks and gloves and skating socks that are in Horace's price class. Their location isn't far from South Station.

Always in Demand: An Inexpensive Dress

We have yet to see the girl who isn't always on the lookout for an inexpensive dress. It must have plenty of simple style to it, though, and of course, look like much more! Which is why we mention the name of Dixon's Dress Shop now . . . because they have a good collection of frocks on hand all the time, and surely one or two of them will be just what you've been wanting. Yesterday we dashed in on the attraction of a dinner gown with a form-fitting, long-sleeved jacket, displayed in the window; and found several little numbers whose quality and style belied their low prices.

For instance, a paisley print effect in soft silk jersey combined such gay colors as vivid blue and deep purple with an outline of green. For $7.95. Nice right now under your warm fur coat; and later on in the late spring, with a huge straw hat. (That's getting over the winter months very neatly!) Or a red wool number for the same price, very youngish looking . . . what with its Peter Pan collar, short sleeves, and belt that went through wide loops that matched the dress. Then for something like $13.75 was one of the smoothest affairs in tan. Not too tan, though; there was much buff in it. Anyhow it was a dress of wool, over which was a fitted jacket that not only had a small collar, and long sleeves (and what is so rare these days?) and stopped short at the waistline as far as fitting close goes, and then for an inch or two flared out very nicely. Sort of a peplum. Evening clothes, housecoats, hosiery and millinery complete their stock, and they're right there up against Loew's State Theater in Back Bay. And open evenings, for the benefit of the husbands who like to cast an eye on their wife's clothing before they spend their money on them. (We presume!)

White Collars Dress Up Office Clothes

It's all very well for the stylists to tell you how a nice fresh clean white collar and cuff set has a way of perking up even your oldest office dress . . . but for the busy business girl to find the time to wash a set every night or so is something else again. It naturally means that she should possess many more than one set; and perhaps get in the washing over the week end. (Jalma comes in very nicely right here, and it's a speedy washing medium, too.) We were reminded of this when we saw a sale of sample neckwear at Filene's. All marked down to 59 cents. All kinds of collars, some with vestees of lace or pique, and Irish lace adorning some of the sets. Anyhow, they were all so pretty, we see no reason why you couldn't order by phone, sight unseen, and be pretty much satisfied about the whole thing.

If yours is one of those dark closets, and lack of space means that your shoes must necessarily be put on the floor, then perhaps you'd like one of R. H. White's tubular shoe racks. That sell for an even dollar. They come in colored baked enamel. Chip-proof we understand, and the racks are so placed that the heels of the shoes won't touch the wall. Something like seven pairs of shoes will be accommodated very nicely.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Ships in Distress Reported Helped

Finding his vessel leaking badly and in need of immediate assistance, Captain Sig Gudmundsson of the Boston fishing dragger Maris Stella, today went to his radiotelephone and reported conditions as casually as though he were making a call at home. Report was received that the trawler Villanova was only 10 miles away from the Maris Stella and was proceeding to her aid. The Coast Guard cutter Chelan was ordered out of Boston and sailed at 12:35 p. m.

The Maris Stella, according to Captain Gudmundsson, could not use her engines, as more water was shipped when they were in operation. Rough seas were explained as the cause of the leak, which was located near the rudder post. The ship, carrying a crew of 12, is of 143 gross tons and measures 103.3 feet in length.

Agents of the Yugoslavian steamer Bor, due in Boston today from London, reported that she was in distress off Bermuda with an unidentified American vessel standing by. A radio report said that the vessel's decks were broken. The Bor sailed from London on Nov. 29 with a cargo of chalk for Boston. She went to Antwerp and from there proceeded to Horta in the Azores, sailing from that port on Dec. 13. She later put into Bermuda for fuel supplies. She is a vessel of 3,518 gross tons, 360 feet long.

Back Bay Ledger Joins With Beacon Hill Times

Boston's latest weekly newspaper, The Back Bay Ledger and Beacon Hill Times resolves in its first edition today to "be actuated in its work by only the common good."

With the exception of Philip M. Torf, Boston attorney, who is publisher and owner of the new Ledger-Times, the new paper has retained the staff of the former Back Bay Leader which has been suspended.

The Ledger, an eight page tabloid-size weekly, has an announced circulation of 19,000 and combines the advertising and circulation of the former Leader and the Beacon Hill Times. The new paper will appear on Thursdays.

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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS *on parade*

A series of 20 articles beginning JANUARY 3, 1940 in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Symphony orchestras in twenty cities in the United States and Canada reviewed from the point of view of their part in building the social and civic standing of their respective communities. An interesting, expertly done series on the great cultural value of these orchestras.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Senator Henry C. Lodge	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Dance Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 question; answers.	"Radio Gossip"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: preview of 'Swanee	"Don't Forget": quiz	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 River'; comedy;	program	prano; Ross Graham,	test": Col. Stoopnagle	"Prairie Pals"
8:30 orch.; War news	Carson Robinson and	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Ambassadors of Song
8:45	his Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Celia Page, soprano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 chestra; sketch,	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 "First Nighter":	Senator Bridges, N. H.	George Jessel Variety	Listeners' Theater: "An	"Air-Raiders": dramati-
9:45 dramatization	"Cavalcade of Hits"	Program; guests; orch.	American Boy"	zation
10:00 "Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	George Harris' Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	George Harris' Orch.	Cong. John McCormack	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Men About Town
10:45 a Band"	George Harris' Orch.	Edward Vito, harpist	Griff Williams' Orch.	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Lenny Hayton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Western Serenade
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Western Serenade
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 The Chicagoans	Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 The Chicagoans	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 'Sing Time"	Musicale	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 Indianapolis Sym-	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club":	"The First Offender";	'Shopping With You"
10:45 phony Orchestra;	Aland Lee Reiser	children's program	dramatization	'Shopping With You"
11:00 Fabien Sevitzky,	4-H Club Program	The Vass Family	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 conductor; news	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Closing Session of	"Our Barn"; children's	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Stock Exchange	program	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Hits and Encores"	News; weather; "Noon-	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	day Revue"; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Herb Jeffries, songs
12:45 "Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Deep River Boys"	News Service	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
1:45 Mayfair Orchestra	News Service; Opera	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Organ recital
2:00 "Brush Creek Fol-	Metropolitan Opera:	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport reports	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15 lies"	Zinka Milanov; Bruna	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30 Matinee Promenade	Castagna; Giovanni	"Music Styled for You":	"Terry and Pirates"	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Matinee Promenade	Martinelli; Wilfred	vocalists; orchestra	"The Hayride"	News Service
3:00 Bob Freeman's Or.	Engelmann; Anna	"Golden Melodies":	"Arranged by": Leo	"Pappy, Zeb and Elton"
3:15 Football comment	Kaskas in Ponchielli's	string ensemble	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30 News; Vera Brod-	"La Gioconda"	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45 sky, pianist	Metropolitan Opera:	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Violin soloist
4:00 "Bull Session": col-	Zinka Milanov; Bruna	George Auld's Orchestra	"Songs That Sweet-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 lege debate	Castagna; Giovanni	George Auld's Orchestra	hearts Sing"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents":	Martinelli; Wilfred	KSTP Presents: musical	Mischa Borr's Ensemble	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents":	Engelmann; Anna	program	Mischa Borr's Ensemble	Musicale
5:15 Bishop C. Bromley	Kaskas in Ponchielli's	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Sport reports	"Children's Corner"
5:15 Oxnam	"La Gioconda"	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work": drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	ed": dramatization	Dramatization	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name":	Louis Wersen's Band	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Sport comment	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Russ Morgans' Orch.	"Art for Your Sake":	Sport comment	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Russ Morgans' Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Serenade	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatic sketch	mystery drama	'This Precious Freedom'	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me if You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Hilo Serenaders
8:45 chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Press Conference	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Larry Clinton's Orch.	European news	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Alec Tem-	"Death Valley Days":	Alfred Wallenstein's	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	pleton; orchestra	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 "Twelve Crowded	tra; Desire Defauw,	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Months"; re-en-	conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 actment of head-	NBC Symphony Orches-	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 line stories, 1939	tra; Desire Defauw,	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; news	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 News; Everett Hoag-	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Marimba Orchestra
11:45 land's Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Dec. 30

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Poetry Readings," selections from familiar writings.
7:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
"Names and Uses of Various Parts of a Plane."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; Music. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military Marches. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:23 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo and Chorus. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Wilder Play to Be Filmed—Week-End Radio—Dance Festival

'Our Town' in Hollywood In Preparation for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

The picturization of Thornton Wilder's play, "Our Town," following upon the production of the two Steinbeck stories, and almost coincident with Edward Small's production of Howard Spring's novel, "My Son, My Son,"—all except one of these produced by "independents"—seems to promise something in the nature of soberer and more intelligent picture making for the coming year.

The producer of "Our Town" is Sol Lesser, a gentleman who made an independent fortune in the exhibition field. He then produced a series of pictures with Jackie Coogan, following "The Kid," and has more recently provided the series of Bobby Breen pictures.

I found Mr. Lesser completely enthusiastic about the new venture, and convinced that Mr. Wilder, taken to a larger movie audience, will be as much understood and loved as he has been by the smaller group who have paid him homage in his literary endeavors.

Some change has been necessary in preparing the script of "Our Town," but this was all done by Mr. Lesser and Mr. Wilder in collaboration; and no outside writer was brought in to make the usual alterations necessitated by transition of a story from stage to screen.

"Two authors," Mr. Lesser says, "have two ideas about the way anything should be written. They're bound to have. But when you see "Our Town" it will be the play as Thornton Wilder himself transposed it for the screen."

Mr. Lesser admitted that Mr. Wilder's interest in the screen production of the play was rather nebulous at first. Mr. Wilder was then playing in a summer theater production of his play, and said he was too close to the thing ever to be of value in helping to prepare it for the screen.

"That's up to you people," Mr. Wilder is reported to have said. "I've done all I know how to do with it."

Nevertheless, he consented to meet Mr. Lesser a week later in New York; and the result of that and of subsequent meetings, according to Mr. Lesser, was that far from having to "sell" Mr. Wilder on the necessity of some changes, he had to keep Mr. Wilder from making changes that were not necessary; and the conclusion was that Mr. Wilder became as enthusiastic about the screen production as Mr. Lesser is.

It will be remembered by those who have either seen the play or read about it that it was given without scenery, and that Frank Craven acted as a sort of commentator on the proceedings. Mr. Craven will have the same role in the film, and Mr. Lesser gives assurance that dissimilar but unusual devices will be used to make the screen production as arresting as the stage play was. To this end William Cameron Menzies, whose magnificent sets are to be seen in "Gone with the Wind," has been put to work on the settings, and the design of the picture.

Mr. Menzies will be remembered as the set designer for both the old Douglas Fairbanks and the new Korda "Thief of Baghdad." He says that he will attempt to do with closeups for "Our Town" what Dreyer accomplished in the French production of "La Passion de Jeanne D'Arc."

* * *

'My Son, My Son'

To make sure the press would be acquainted with the story he is doing, Mr. Small sent copies of Howard Spring's "My Son, My Son," to most of the Hollywood correspondents.

I have sometimes been told by persons interested in the Hollywood scene, but not from the inside, that they readily understand how a person could become an actor, or even a writer, but that they have always been puzzled about how anyone ever became a director. Perhaps the case of Charles Vidor, director of "My Son, My Son," will help to explain.

Mr. Vidor came to this country from Hungary after the war with a German opera troupe. He became interested in films when the troupe reached Los Angeles, and tried his hand at independent direction by making a one-reel film of an Ambrose Bierce story, called, "The Spy," I believe, and subsequently became Alexander Korda's assistant director at the old First National studios. When sound came, Mr. Vidor became a full fledged director, associated with Kenneth McKenna, the dialogue director on some Fox films. He married Karen Morley, the actress, and has recently directed some films for Schulberg and Columbia productions before being chosen by Mr. Small for the present work. He is still in his early thirties, and must not be confused with King Vidor, another American director.

Madeleine Carroll, Brian Aherne, Frances Dee, Louise Hayward, Henry Hull, and Josephine Hutchinson are among those cast in "My Son, My Son."

Herbert Marshall

In "Sorrell & Son," to be radiocast Monday, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Grace Moore

To be heard on the air with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Sports and Music on Air

The Week-End Dialer

New Year's Day football games in the Rose, Orange, and Sugar Bowls; dramatizations of outstanding news events of 1939 by each of the major networks; the opening program of the new Transcontinental Network on 102 stations, and the appearance of Herbert Marshall in Cecil B. DeMille's production of "Sorrell and Son," are highlights of this week-end's radio programs.

* * *

Friday

"The Happy Prince," by Oscar Wilde is dramatized in the "Yesterday's Children" program. Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, selected it as the favorite tale of her childhood. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Al Jolson, Don Ameche, and Nancy Kelly appear in a radio preview of "Swanee River," the screen biography of Stephen Foster, the composer, in the "Kate Smith Hour." CBS-WEEI, 8.

Elsie Janis, favorite entertainer of the A. E. F. in France, Eddie Leonard, minstrel, Francis X. Bushman, star of the silent screen, and Blanche Ring, who introduced the song "I've Got Rings on My Fingers," appear in George Jessel's year-end "Celebrity Program." NBC-Red-WNAC. 9:30.

* * *

Saturday

The first radio program to originate on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, according to its officials, is heard as the year's trading ends. Microphones placed in strategic positions throughout the Wall Street building are to capture the full effect of the activity during the last half hour of trading. Following the working of the system, listeners are to hear the entering of an order in a mid-western broker's office, with various subsequent steps in New York. CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Another year-end radiocast is a dramatization of the most important news stories of the year—selected by ballots of 1,000 newspaper editors—presented in a review, "Twelve Crowded Months." CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

As usual, Saturday is a good day for music lovers. There is "La Gioconda" by Ponchielli, by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Zinka Milanov, soprano, in the title role, and with Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, Bruna Castagna, contralto, and Carlo Morelli, baritone, included in the cast. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:55.

Desiré DeFauw, visiting Belgian conductor, completes his series with the NBC Symphony Orchestra. The program includes Schumann's Fourth Symphony, in D Minor; the Bacchanale from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and excerpts from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" program includes Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 14 in A Minor. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Arch Oboler's play this week is "This Precious Freedom," which deals with labor problems. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

A dramatization of the adventures of Tracey Richardson, United States Weather Bureau pilot, is presented by Col. Roscoe Turner, in "Sky Blazers." CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Columbia's Country Journal" introduces Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, five State Commissioners of Agriculture, and Early Smoth of the American Farm Bureau Federation in talks on "What 1940 May Hold for the American Farmer." CBS-WEEI. Noon.

* * *

Sunday

Paul Robeson, backed by a Lynn Murray chorus, sings "Ballad for Americans" by Earl Robinson and John Latouche, in the "Pursuit of Happiness" program. The number is repeated from a radiocast in the same series two months ago, in response to many requests. Ethel Barrymore and Clifton Fadiman, of "Information Please," appear in the same program in a scene from George R. Leighton's book, "America's Growing Pains." CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Grace Moore sings with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, directed by Franco Ghione. CBS-WEEI, 9.

In the "Music Hall on the Air" period, Erno Rapee, in addition to conducting his string symphony orchestra in the first movement of Schubert's Quintet in C Major, and —with Henrietta Schumann as soloist—the Concerto in D Minor, for piano, by Mendelssohn, presents the Music Hall Glee Club. The 30 male singers, conducted by Irving Landau, offer three Sibelius works, "Hail O Moon," "Sailing Seaward," and "Song Now Stilled." NBC-Blue-WBZ, noon.

"Silver Theater," with Conrad Nagel as director and player, presents Wendy Barrie, screen star, in "Second Hand Ghost," adapted from a magazine story by Mary McCall, Jr. CBS-WEEI, 6.

"Screen Guild Theater" offers Eddie Cantor and Gene Autry, guitar-playing hero of many a western movie, in a sketch dealing with the song "South of the Border." CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Guest speaker in the "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air" radiocast, is Mack Harrell, a last season's winner whose Metropolitan debut as Biterolf in Wagner's "Tannhäuser" was heard by radio listeners on Dec. 16. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

The 10 biggest news stories of 1939, selected by editors of the Associated Press, are dramatized in a full hour program. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

New Year's Eve dance music programs, starting soon after 11 p. m. and continuing into the small hours of the morning, are scheduled by the National, Columbia, and Mutual networks. The Columbia and Mutual systems begin their celebrations at 11:15 and continue until 4 a. m. on Monday. Both include Paul Whiteman, Eddy Duchin, Guy Lombardo, Benny Goodman, Sammy Kaye and a number of other leaders and their bands in the list. The Red and Blue Networks of the NBC begin with the Trinity Church New Year's Eve Chimes from New York City at 11:59 and then proceed to broadcast orchestras from Boston, New York, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Cincinnati, Hollywood, San Francisco, and Honolulu—picking up sounds of successive midnight celebrations in the different time zones.

* * *

Monday

New Year's Day is marked by the opening program of the new Transcontinental Broadcasting System, of which the Boston outlet is WMEX—whose new and more powerful transmitter at Milton is to be completed some time this spring.

Acording to an announcement by John T. Adams, Chairman of the Board of the new concern and General Manager of the Texas State Network, the program will begin at 10 a. m. and will be heard through 102 stations from coast to coast. Scheduled speakers include Gov. Fred Cone of Florida, Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas, and Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois.

Football broadcasts are prominent. The Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans, between Texas A. & M. and Tulane, is described by Red Barber. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2. The Orange Bowl game at Miami, between Georgia Tech and the University of Missouri, is covered by Ted Husing. CBS-WEEI, 2. The Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, between Tennessee and the University of Southern California, is described to NBC-Blue-WBZ listeners, immediately after the Sugar Bowl game, by Bill Stern. The same game is covered by Mike Frankovitch. MBS-WAAB, 5.

In the way of drama, Monday's chief offering is Cecil B deMille's production of Warwick Deeping's "Sorrell and Son," with Karen Morley and Herbert Marshal. CBS-WEEI, 9.

The Rochester Civic Orchestra, directed by Guy Graser Harrison, plays Paul Lacombe's "Rhapsody on Airs from the Country of Oc," Liadow's "The Enchanted Lake," Lalo's "Aubade," and the overture to Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Dances of the Far East

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Sai Shoki, the Korean dancer, was the third artist appearing in the holiday dance festival at the St. James Theater this week.

Her solo program last night consisted of characteristic dances of her country projected with a bow to western taste and requirements, yet with sufficient authenticity of background and expertness of performance pleasantly to recall the original sources to the large number of her countrymen in the audience.

Delicacy and charm, humor, variety of movement in small planes that were occasionally extended in area and force, kept the program alive and interesting. The native flavor was enhanced by a succession of beautiful costumes in strange and lovely color harmonies, by masks and headdresses, and by the recorded accompaniments made by native players on native instruments, diversified by the piquant intervals of their song, also recorded, or the primitive beats of percussion, hand-made, so to speak, on the premises.

One felt a good deal of spring and bounce that bore no relation to ballet, and flexibility and freedom of movement that bore no resemblance to the modern style. There was no hint of esoteric meaning in the minute shoulder and finger exercises, as in the Hindu dance, less of the stiffness and formality found in that of Japan. Though it was uniquely itself and quite incomparable to any other, it was thoroughly understandable and enjoyable to the Western as to the Eastern contingent of the audience.

Martha Graham and her dance group will carry on the festival activities tonight and tomorrow evening, repeating her new "Every soul is a circut," first presented Wednesday night, at both performances. The American ballet caravan, which opened the festival on Tuesday night, followed by a matinée on Thursday, will give a matinée on Saturday afternoon and the final program on Sunday evening. Carmalita Maracci will make her only appearance in the nine performances of the series on Sunday afternoon.

Sai Shoki's Program

St. James Theater, New York—Frances Hawkins in association with Jean Rosenthal presents Sai Shoki, dancer of the Far East, as the third attraction in the Holiday Dance Festival. The program:

Two Court Dances	Court Music
Korean Vagabond	Percussion
Melody of the Jade Flute	Classical Music
Whalyang	Popular Music
Dream of Youth	Classical Music
Three Traditional Rhythms	Percussion
Bodhisattva	Court Music
"Greatest General Under The Sun"	Court Music
Sleeve Dance	Classical Music
From a Mask Drama	Percussion
Two Keesang Dances	Popular Music
Sword Dance	Percussion

'Tobacco Road' To Depart on Jan. 6

"Tobacco Road" will close its engagement at the Plymouth Theater on Jan. 6. It will then have completed a seven-weeks visit, which is two weeks longer than its original run at the Plymouth. The company, headed by Charles Timblin, will continue its tour in New England and elsewhere.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Hollywood Cavalcade — Allston (Allston), Fairmount (Hyde Park). Rialto (Roslindale), Fellsway (Medford), and Egleston Square (Jamaica Plain).

Drums Along the Mohawk—Paramount (Newton), Saturday only at Central Square and Harvard (Cambridge), opening Saturday at Codman and Franklin (Dorchester) and University (Cambridge).

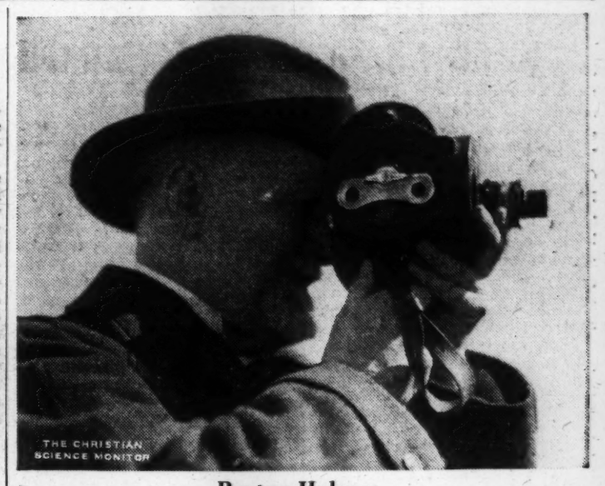
First Love—Sunday at Egleston Square (Jamaica Plain) and Strand (Quincy).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Coolidge Corner (Brookline) and Granada (Malden).

Babes in Arms — Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), Capitol (Somerville), Medford (Medford) and New Melrose (Melrose).

Nurse Edith Cavell—Winchester (Winchester).

What a Life—Bellevue (Roslindale).



Burton Holmes

He will begin a new series of travelogues at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13.

'The Great Victor Herbert'

Sixteen of Victor Herbert's operettas and more than half again as many of his songs have been incorporated into "The Great Victor Herbert." "March of the Toys," "Gypsy Love Song," "Ask Her While the Band Is Playing," "A Kiss in the Dark," "I'm Falling in Love With Someone," "I Might Be Your Once in a While," "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," "Thine Alone," "Some Day," and "Kiss Me Again" are just a few of the more special items out of the Herbert song bag. They tumble into the score so fast and richly that "The Great Victor Herbert" more than once borders on the bewildering.

To sing the music, Paramount has chosen Allan Jones, who warbles with a will, and Mary Martin, demure and lovely and with a pleasant voice of her own. Miss Martin decorates the Victorian atmosphere with an easy grace. She is all admirable restraint.

"The Great Victor Herbert" is not really a biography of Victor Herbert at all. That gentleman is merely a musical accessory to the goings on of a tenor who marries a little girl from the country, sours when her box office draw passes his, and finally redeems himself by singing a chorus role to encourage his daughter on her opening night.

It is a somewhat ponderous story which may be excused upon the ground that almost every speech is a cue for a Herbert melody. Since this will be the principal purpose for attending "The Great Victor Herbert," there should probably be no complaint. And there is still plenty of music left over if anyone ever decides to make a film about Victor Herbert. The composer, in the current effort, is Walter Connolly whom Paramount has surrounded by Susanna Foster, a newcomer with a nice voice, Jerome Cowan, Carroll Nye, Judith Barrett and John Garrick, and others. The music is competently performed and has been well recorded.

The second film at the Metropolitan, "All Women Have Secrets," is a mingling of drama and comedy about married college undergraduates. Much of the story turns on the obstacles which appear to threaten the academic ambitions of one young husband when an infant is expected. Jean Cagney, Joseph Allen, Jr., Virginia Dale, Peter Hayes, and Betty Moran are among the players.

Reservations for 'Wind'

Loew's Theaters announce that during the engagement of "Gone With The Wind," seats may be reserved at the State Theater by calling Kenmore 3666 or Kenmore 1780 or at the Orpheum by calling Liberty 3491 or Liberty 1242. Seats are available for all performances except New Year's Eve.

AMUSEMENTS

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STARTS TOMORROW—Doors Open 9:00 A. M.
CHARLES LAUGHTON in
The HUNCHBACK of NOTRE DAME
with Cedric Hardwicke, Thomas Mitchell, Maureen O'Hara, Edmond O'Brien, Alan Marshal, Walter Hampden • Directed by William Dieterle. An RKO Radio Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "MANHATTAN MELODY", a bright spectacular revue to greet the New Year... produced by Leonidoff, settings by Bruno Maine. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

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THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
ELMER RICE'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Matinees Next Week: Monday & Saturday

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
The New Musical Comedy Hit by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

LAST 3 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363
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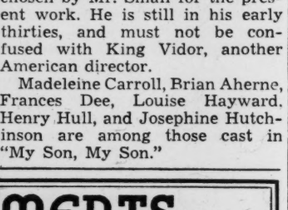
Don AMECHE • Andrea LEEDS • Al JOLSON
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." —Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's Day, 2:45

BOSTON



New Donald Duck Cartoon
KEITH MEMORIAL

"It is pure comedy" Atkinson, N. Y. Times
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New American Comedy
MORNING'S AT SEVEN
by PAUL OSBORN
LONGACRE, 48th St., W. of Broadway. Clr. 6-6454
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40; also Jan. 1.

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NOW PLAYING
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and January 1

SHUBERT • 2 WEEKS ONLY Tonight MAT. TOM'W
ETHEL WATERS in "MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS"
Evgs. 55c-2.75—Wed. Mat. 55c-1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-2.20

Mats. This Week: Tues., Wed. and Thurs.
"A ROARING EVENING" —Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way Evgs. 8:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7689. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED., THURS., SAT. and Jan. 1—$1.10 to $2.75

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Claudette Colbert—Henry Fonda
"Drums Along the Mohawk"
The Jones Family
"Too Busy to Work"
Midnite Show—New Year's Eve
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Survey Throughout 1940 Sports Programs Unveils Cause for Future Optimism

Attendance Increases And Keen Competition Expected

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coincidental with the arrival of the New Year are a legion of optimistic predictions throughout the sports field. Leaders in practically every major athletic enterprise expect attendance increases and keener competition during the 1940 campaign. In only a few cases will continuation of hostilities in Europe interfere with sporting operations in this country.

With the night game spreading like a grass fire, big league baseball looks for an all-time attendance record next season. More than 9,200,000 clicked major turnstiles last summer, but there is a strong suspicion that this figure will be dwarfed by next October. Four clubs feature the nocturnal pastime in the National League and three already have fallen in line in the American.

Cardinals Threaten

Despite the brilliant past record of the Yankees, American League critics are once again firm in their belief that the end of the New York monopoly is in sight. Methods of breaking the string of the world champions, however, are not apparent. Perhaps somebody is plotting to steal their shoes. In the National League, close observers see the St. Louis Cardinals dethroning the Cincinnati Reds.

Now that competitive playing abroad is next to impossible, golf interest will be confined to the United States and U. S. players. Unless guns cease firing in Europe shortly, Walker and Curtis Cup competition will be postponed indefinitely. Englishmen, in particular, will be eliminated from all links play.

Pro Golf Field

In America, however, amateur and professional battles will be as spirited as ever, with the possible arrival of one or two newcomers in the front rank. Among the pros, Sam Snead, Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson and Henry Picard will attract the crowd in every major tournament. Snead was a disappointment last season, but he is not likely to spend much more time in the sand traps. Craig Wood, Denny Shute, Jimmy Hines, Paul Runyan and Dick Metz will always be dangerous in the big tournaments. Youngsters such as Ben Hogan and Clayton Heaffner will bear watching.

In the amateur class, critics are naming Marvin Bud Ward of Portland, Ore., as the boy to watch this coming season. He rates this attention by his outstanding performances in the 1939 U. S. Amateur and Open. Not far behind him may be Willie Turnesa and Ray Billows.

Hockey At Height

The National Hockey League season is already at its height, with the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers setting a torrid pace. The Toronto Maple Leafs belonged right up there until they lost Syl Apps, their star center and play maker. Now the future, from a Stanley Cup standpoint, does not look too bright for the Leafs.

The tennis field, perhaps more than any other, is affected by the situation abroad. There is little hope that Davis Cup and Wimbledon play can be continued in 1940. Australia may not be challenged for the Davis Cup, chiefly because she will not have had an opportunity to prepare for it. The United States, no doubt, could defeat a weak team, but will do the sporting thing and wait until the champions are at full strength.

Tennis Youngsters

With court play confined to this side of the water, interest will focus on the battle of Bobby Riggs to retain his U. S. singles crown. According to predictions, however, Bob will not have an easy time. Tennis is flooded with young prospects. Among them are Frank Kovac, Welby Van Horn, Don McNeill and Jack Kramer. Such former aces as Gene Mako, Sidney Wood, Bitsy Grant and Frank Parker will feel the pressure of new arrivals.

Among the feminine tennis stars, Alice Marble seems certain to rule the courts for at least another year. Wightman Cup competition, of course, will be suspended.

Predicting top 1940 teams in college football is next to impossible. The same goes for the professionals, who this season were paced by the Green Bay Packers. Green Bay's decisive victory over the eastern titleholders, the New York Giants, would suggest a long reign for the westerners. But the Giants, Washington, Chicago Bears, Detroit Lions and perhaps others will be in there blocking next fall.

Open Football

In regard to college football, at least one point is freely discussed. That is, the game will continue to lean toward the open style of play employed by the pros. More forward passes and more touchdowns will be the order.

Cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games has dimmed the track and field picture somewhat, but Pan-American meets may solve this problem. The indoor season, just beginning, will be as popular here as in the past. Old favorites such as Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash will win their share of trophies. The Rideouts, San Romani, Venzke, Borican, Fenske, Woodruff, Beetham and MacMitchell are preparing for another busy campaign on the boards.

Basketball, through the introduction of rules favoring the offense, is moving ahead with rapid strides. The indoor game has become a major attraction in New York during recent years and critics maintain that it will spread to other large eastern cities. The game has flourished in other sections of the country for many seasons.

Other sports, too numerous for details, are looking into the future with optimism. College hockey and rowing, amateur and pro polo, swimming, yachting, automobile racing and many other thriving pastimes vision more prosperous days ahead.

Three Reasons for Success

The success of the Boston Olympics in the Provincial Hockey League this season can be traced in great measure to these three men. Coach Hago Harrington, left, deserves credit for his smart coaching; Paul Guibord, center, is the team's leading scorer; and Dick Lewis, right, has greatly improved his play over last year. All three come from Melrose, Mass.

Leafs Move Into Second Spot in Race

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	4	3	54	36	27
Toronto	11	6	3	59	19	25
Rangers	8	3	7	48	26	23
Canadiens	7	9	2	49	50	16
Chicago	7	10	1	37	62	15
Detroit	5	11	3	31	54	13
Americans	6	13	1	42	53	13

Result Dec. 28

Toronto 6, Canadiens 4

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers need a victory tonight to put them within two points of the league leading Bruins, and into a second place tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs, who last night [illegible] ar title to the runner-up position by trimming the Montreal Canadiens, 6—4. It was the Canadiens' fifth consecutive setback.

It was a battle that kept 8,500 Montreal fans—and the players—in an uproar.

Most of the excitement was centered around Referee Frank (King) Clancy, who called back two Montreal goals. That was enough to start a minor revolution, which it did, but to make matters more exciting, Hector (Toe) Blake of the Canadiens and Bob Davidson of the Leafs drew major penalties.

Toronto raced to a three-goal lead in the first period and added another early in the second before the Canadiens started clicking with three goals that counted and the two that didn't.

Gordon Drillon, the league's leading scorer, sent in two of the Leafs' goals.

Youthful Tennis Aces Earn Money By Washing Cars

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National junior and boys' tennis tournaments, which will produce two new champions New Year's Day, already have been responsible for the debuts of a half dozen young netters as car-washers and cruiser-scrapers.

Jimmy Evert and Gardner Larned, Chicago junior entries, let it be known earlier they made expenses for the trip to New York by sandpapering a 45-foot cabin cruiser and washing cars around the Windy City. Yesterday, Fred Kovaleski, a quarter-finalist in the boys' division, from Hamtramck, Mich., revealed that he and three Hamtramckers in the junior tournament, had picked up their fare by scrubbing sedans and roadsters, too.

Kovaleski still is in the running for the boys' title, but his three friends, Ed Roszak, Walter Preston, and Larry Mitczak have already bowed out of the other class and are on their way back home with Mrs. Jean Hoxie, their high school coach, one of the few women tennis mentors in the country.

Kovaleski, a tall lad of 15, is the Michigan State junior doubles champion with Roszak, and was runner-up in the Canadian National boys tournament last summer to Pete Stewart of Kansas City. Mrs. Hoxie is the only coach he ever had.

Of the three juniors, Roszak performed most creditably. He was ousted in the fourth round two days ago by sixth-seeded Judah Lober, of New York, 6—3, 8—6. Mrs. Hoxie took the quartet under wing four years ago, when their only athletic diversion was handball.

Goalposts May See Changes To Return Foot to Football

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—News and views on the American Football Coaches Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, meeting here concurrently:

Coaches want the foot put back in football. Some of them, perhaps, recall losing games by one point last season. A 30-man committee, representing a cross section of the country's coaching talent, voted yesterday to recommend to the National Football Rules Committee, adoption of new goal posts, wider and lower than the standards now in use. If the rule is adopted, as some think it will be, there should be a boom market for drop and place kicking specialists.

No Specifications

The mentors, however, neglected to put their best foot forward. The graduate engineers among them failed to lay down specifications. The powerful rules body could grant the wish by voting to widen uprights one inch and lower the cross bar that much.

Other suggestions to be passed on to the rules makers include reduction of the penalty for an illegal receiver being hit by a passed ball behind the goal line from 15 to 5 yards; adoption of a three-eighth inch cleat instead of the present half-inch ground gripper and physical examination of all games officials. Some of the coaches were of the opinion that a lot of officials were too slow of foot to be out on the field.

Joint Session

Faculty athletic representatives and other educators who make up the N. C. A. A. huddled today with the coaches in joint session. Speakers were William B. Owens of Stanford University, President of the association; Thurston J. Davies, President of Colorado College, and Columbia's Lou Little, head of the coaches' group. Subject of the discussion was: "The Function of National Associations in Intercollegiate Athletics."

Later in the convention, the N. C. A. A. bosses intend to examine this subject exhaustively. The educators, come Saturday, may adopt a new code giving them wider jurisdiction, such as authority to toss members who violate the ethics out of the outfit. Proselyting and subsidization of athletes is another way of putting it.

Two Versions

Same story, two versions: George F. Veenker of Iowa State, a member of the National Rules Committee, said he had seen no violations of the 1939 regulation prohibiting ineligible receivers from crossing the line of scrimmage before a pass is thrown.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, the country's only 50-year coach and life member of the committee, predicted a general tightening up of the rule next season. Said his observation was officials had been wary and uncertain in calling the penalties this year.

Stanford Situation

The Stanford coaching situation provided the day's guessing contests. Francis Schmidt of Ohio State and Clark Shaughnessy of Chicago, both prominently mentioned as successors to C. E. Thornhill, who will depart March 31, both denied having seen, heard from or talked to Stanford officials. One Stanford authority, however, said he had received several flattering recommendations in Shaughnessy's behalf.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 28

Oklahoma 55, Fordham 48.
New York 68, Missouri 47.
California 43, Columbia 36.
Stanford 55, Dartmouth 29.
Michigan State 36, Oregon State 26.
Minnesota 28, Washington (Seattle) 26.
Indiana 45, Villanova 33.
Purdue 52, Rice 41.
St. Louis 34, Centenary 26.
Utah 74, Omaha 37.
Wyoming 36, Colorado Mines 23.
Iowa State Teachers 37, Southwestern (La. Inst.) 29.
Bradley Tech 35, Cornell (N. Y.) 31.
Seton Hall 43, Florida 41.
North Dakota State 37, St. John's (Minn.) 31.
Lasalle (Pa.) 33, Akron 30.
Panzer 58, Marshall (W. Va.) 54.
Iowa Success 34, Iowa Wesleyan 28.
Hamline (St. Paul) 37, North Dakota 33.
Hope (Mich.) 54, Central (Iowa) 37.
Aberdeen (S. D.) Northern Normal 47, Augustana (S. D.) 43.
Simpson 48, Cornell (Iowa) 45 (overtime).

Seeded Players Score in Junior Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The seven seeded players remaining in the National junior indoor tennis tournament pounded their foes into submission yesterday, and at the end of the day Calvin Friedman of New York was the only outsider in the quarter-final round. Friedman defeated Edgar Buttenheim, of Taft School, Connecticut, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Aside from second seeded Jimmy Evert of Chicago, who was forced into extra work before he finally eliminated Allen McDonald of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, the ranking players won their engagements in straight sets. McDonald, a teammate of Don McNeill, the Nation's fourth ranking player, demanded the best from Evert and the little mid-western representative was equal to the occasion.

Bill Umstaedter, top-seeded Milburn, N. J., lad, defeated Paul Napolitano of Trenton, N. J., 6—2, 6—0, and third seeded Dick Bender, of Westfield, N. J., trimmed Hamilton Albaugh, of New York, 6—0, 6—1. Gardner Larned, Evert's doubles mate, romped past Alfred Roser of New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Melvin Schwartzman, Judah Lober and Fred Krais, New Yorkers, who complete the seedings, achieved quarter-final berths, with Lober having the hardest time against Dick Shipp, of Lemoyne, Pa., before he pulled out at 8—6, 7—5.

Quarter-final pairings are: Umstaedter vs. Krais, Larned vs. Lober, Evert vs. Friedman and Bender vs. Schwartzman.

Irvin Dorfman, of New York, seeded second, and Albert Shafer of Tarrytown, N. Y., No. 4, led the way into the quarter-finals of the boys' tournament.

Dorfman defeated Hollis Young, of Great Neck, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1, while Shafer scored over James Fields of New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Other winners were Fred Kovaleski, of Hamtramck, Mich., at 6—2, 6—0 over Alan Watson of Elizabeth, N. J., and Ted Backe, of Bayshore, N. Y., at 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, over Charles Oliver, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 28

National League

Toronto 6, Montreal 4.

International American League

Hershey 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Indianapolis 4, Providence 1.

American Association

Tulsa 5, St. Paul 4 (overtime).
Minneapolis 9, Wichita 1.

Schedule Dec. 29

National League

Boston at New York Rangers.

International American League

No games.

American Association

Omaha at St. Louis.

Swimming Championship

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has awarded the 1940 national swimming championship to Yale University. The competition will be held at New Haven, March 29-30.

Northwood School Prep Hockey Tournament

By the Associated Press

At Lake Placid, N. Y.

Exeter Academy (Exeter, N. H.) 5, Lawrenceville School (Lawrenceville, N. J.) 1.
Nichols School (Buffalo, N. Y.) 4, Choate School (Wallingford, Conn.) 1.
Northwood (Lake Placid), 3, St. Marks (Southboro, Mass.) 0.
Gilman Country School (Baltimore, Md.) 3, Andover (Mass.) Academy 2.

1939 Amateur and Pro Sports Champions

By the Associated Press Feature Service

*Indicates retained titles

Auto Racing

Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes—Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis.
World's speed record—John R. Cobb, England, 368.85 m.p.h.

Baseball

*World champion—New York Yankees.
*American League champion—Yankees.
National League champion—Cincinnati Reds.
Leading batsman (National)—Johnny Mize, St. Louis, .349.
Leading batsman (American)—Joe Di Maggio, New York, .381.
Leading pitcher (National)—Paul Derringer, Cincinnati, won 25, lost 7.
Leading pitcher (American)—Steve Sundra, New York, won 11, lost 1.
Most valuable player (National)—Bucky Walters, Cincinnati.
Most valuable player (American)—Di Maggio.
Home runs (National)—Mize, 28.
Home runs (American)—Jimmy Foxx, Boston, 35.

Amateur

National semi-pro—Duncan, Oklahoma.
World semi-pro—Guayama, Puerto Rico.

College

*Big Ten—Iowa.
*Southern—Duke.
Southeastern—Louisiana State.
Big Seven—Colorado.
*Southwest—Texas.
Big Six—Oklahoma.
California Intercollegiate—Southern California and St. Mary's.
Pacific Coast (Northern Division)—Oregon.

Basketball

Men's National A. A. U.—Denver Nuggets.
*Women's National A. A. U.—Galveston Amicos.
Kansas City National Intercollegiate—Southwestern, Winfield, Kansas.
New York Invitation — Long Island University.
N. C. A. A.—Oregon.
*Eastern Intercollegiate League—Dartmouth.
Pacific Coast—Oregon.
Big Six—Missouri and Oklahoma.
Southwest—Texas.
Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. and M. and Drake.
*Big Seven—Colorado.
Southeastern—Kentucky.
Big Ten—Ohio State.
Southern—Clemson.
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference—Carnegie Tech and Georgetown.
Y. M. C. A.—Reading, Pa.

Billiards

*World 18.2 balkline—Welker Cochrane, San Francisco.
World three cushion—Joe Chamaco, New York.
*World pocket—Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.

Bowling

A. B. C.

Singles—James Danek, Chicago.
Doubles—Murray Fowler and Phillip Icuss, Steubenville, Ohio.
All-events—Joe Wilman, Chicago.
Five-man—Fite Electric Co., Detroit.

Badminton

National men — Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
National women's—Mary Whittemore, Boston.
*National men's doubles—Hamilton Law and Richard Yeager, Seattle.
National women's doubles—Mrs. Del Barkhiff and Zoe Smith, Seattle.

Boxing

A. A. U.

112-pound—Joe Mercado, Hawaii.
*118—Bill Speary, Philadelphia.
*126—Bill Eddy, Flint, Mich.
135—George Toy, Cleveland.
147—Cozy Storace, Rome, N. Y.
160—Ezzard Charles, Cincinnati.
175—James Reeves, Cleveland.
Heavyweight—Tony Novak, Chicago.

College

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate—Washington State
*Southeastern—Louisiana State.
Southern—Maryland.
*Eastern Intercollegiate—Army.
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference—Bucknell.

Cross-Country

*National A. A. U.—Don Lash, Bloomington, Ind.
N. C. A. A.—Walter Mehl, Wisconsin (individual); Michigan State (team).
I. C. 4-A.—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University.
*I. C. 4-A (team)—Manhattan.
Big Ten—Wisconsin.
*Southeastern—Georgia Tech.
California Intercollegiate—California.
Pacific Coast (northern division)—Idaho.
*Big Six—Kansas State.
*Southwest—Texas.

Football

Eastern (best record)—Cornell, Duquesne and Georgetown.
Big Ten—Ohio State.
Big Six—Missouri.
*Pacific Coast—Southern California
Southwest—Texas Aggies.
Southern—Duke and Clemson.
Southeastern—*Tenn., Tulane and Georgia Tech.
Missouri Valley—Washington University.
Big Seven—Colorado.
National pro league—Green Bay Packers.

Golf

British Open—Richard Burton.
British Amateur—Alex Kyle.
National Open—Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.
National Amateur—Marvin Ward, Spokane, Washington.
National Women's—Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas.
British Women's—Pam Barton.
P. G. A.—Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.
Public Links—Andy Szwedko, Pittsburgh.
Canadian Open—Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.
Western Open—Nelson.
Metropolitan Open—Picard.
North and South Open—Nelson.
Augusta Masters—Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.
Goodall Round Robin—Harry Cooper.
Trans-Mississippi (men)—Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich.
Trans-Mississippi (women)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis.
Women's Western Open—Helen Dettweiler, Washington, D. C.
Women's Western Derby—Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach, Calif.

College

Intercollegiate (individual)—Vincent D'Antoni, Tulane.
*Intercollegiate (team)—Stanford.
*Southern—Duke.
Big Ten—Northwestern.
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate—California.
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division)—Oregon.
Big Six—Kansas.
Southwest—Rice.
*Missouri Valley—Washington.
*Big Seven—Colorado.

Ice Hockey

Stanley Cup—Boston Bruins.
National Hockey League—Bruins.
International-American League — Cleveland.
*American Association—St. Louis.
Eastern Amateur League—New York Rovers.
*World Amateur—Canada.

Motor Boating

Gold Cup—Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr.'s My Sin.
President's Cup—E. A. Wilson's Miss Canada III.
National Sweepstakes—S. M. Auerbach's Emancipator VIII.
Townsend Medal (national high point outboard champion)—Clinton Ferguson.
National Intercollegiate (individual)—Gar Wood, Jr., Univ. of Tulsa.
National Intercollegiate (team)—Univ. of Tulsa.
Albany-New York outboard — Clayton Bishop.

Polo

*International Cup—United States defeated Great Britain.
National Open (outdoor)—Bostwick Field.
National Indoor High Goal—124th Field Artillery, Chicago.
National Intercollegiate (outdoor)—Yale.
Monty Waterbury Cup—Green Tree.

Rowing

Poughkeepsie Regatta—California.
*Yale-Harvard—Harvard.

National A. A. O.

*Senior single sculls, Joe Burk, Penn A. C., Philadelphia.
Senior fours—Penn A. C., Philadelphia.
Intermediate eights—Detroit Boat Club.
Senior quadruple sculls—Fairmount Rowing Club, Philadelphia.
Senior singles—Frank Silvio, New York A. C.
Senior four without coxswain—Westside Rowing Club, Buffalo.
Senior doubles—Al Riley and Theo Dubois, Winnipeg.
*Senior eights—Buffalo Westsides.
*Team—Buffalo Westsides.

Skating

Speed

National (men)—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis.
National (women)—Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.
North American (men)—Charles Leighton, Minneapolis.
North American (women)—Miss Horn.

Figure

World (men)—Graham Sharpe, England.
*World (women)—Megan Taylor, England.
*National (men)—Robin Lee, St. Paul.
*National (women)—Joan Tozzer, Boston.
*National (pair)—Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox, Boston.
*North American (men)—Montgomery Wilson, Toronto.
North American (women)—Mary Rose Thacher, Winnipeg.
North American (pairs)—Miss Tozzer and Fox.

Skeet Shooting

National individual—Walter Dinger, Tulsa, Okla.
All-gauge team—Fresno, Calif.
20 gauge—Don Sperry, Flint, Mich.
20 gauge (women)—Mrs. E. B. Hockwalt, Edmonds, Wash.
Small gauge—Sperry.
Sub-small gauge—Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass.
Women's championship — Pat Laursen, Akron, Ohio.
Junior—Bobby Parker, Tulsa, Okla.
Professional individual—E. L. Ilgner, Los Angeles.
Professional all-around—Col. W. F. Siegmund, East Alton, Ill.
Amateur all-around—Parker.

Skiing

World slalom and downhill (men)—Josef Jennewein, Germany.
*World slalom and combined (women)—Christel Cranz, Germany.
World 18-kilometer—Juko Kurikkala, Finland.
World 50-kilometer—Lars Bergendahl, Norway.
World jumping—Stanislaw Marusarz, Poland.
World combined—Hans Berauer, Germany.
National open (downhill)—Toni Matt, North Conway, N. H.
National 18-kilometer—George Gustavson, Placeville, Calif.
National jumping—Reidar Anderson, Norway.
National combined—Friedl Pfeiffer, Sun Valley, Idaho.
National all-around (open)—Peter Radacher, Sun Valley, Idaho.
National all-around (amateur)—Dick Durrance, Dartmouth.
National women's—Betty Woolsey, Cornwall, Conn.
International intercollegiate jumping (team)—Dartmouth. Downhill and slalom—McGill.
International intercollegiate cross country (individual)—Howard Chivers, Dartmouth.
International intercollegiate cross country and jumping—Percy Rideout, Dartmouth.
Intercollegiate ski tourney—Steve Bradley, Dartmouth.

Softball

National men—Covington, Ky.
*National women—Krieg Girls, Alameda, Calif.

Swimming

National outdoor (men)—Alexander House Community Assn., Hawaii.
*National indoor (men)—Ohio State.
*National outdoor (women)—Los Angeles A. C.
National indoor (women)—Women's Swimming Assn. of New York.
*National collegiate A. A.—Michigan.
Eastern Intercollegiate League—Yale.
Eastern Collegiate—Franklin & Marshall.
Southern—Clemson.
Big Ten—Michigan.
*Southeastern—Florida.
California Intercollegiate—Southern Calif.
Pacific Coast (north division)—Washington.
*Big Six—Iowa State.
*Southwest—Texas.
*Missouri Valley—Washington.
Big Seven—*Colorado (eastern division); *Utah (western division).

Men, Outdoor (A.A.U.)

100 meters—Otto Jaretz, Medinah Club, Chicago.
220 yards—Kiyoshi Nakama, Alexander House Community Assn., Hawaii.
*440 yards—Ralph Flanagan, Austin, Texas.
*880 yards—Flanagan.
*Mile—Flanagan.
*100-meter backstroke — Adolph Kiefer, Medinah Club, Chicago.
220-yard breast stroke—James Skinner, Detroit A. C.
*300-meter medley—Kiefer.
*Fancy dive—Al Patnik, Ohio State.
Platform dive—Earl Clark, Ohio State.
Long distance—Steven Wozniak, Buffalo, N. Y.

Women, Outdoor (A.A.U.)

100-meter—Esther Williams, Los Angeles A. C.
400 meters — Nancy Merki, Multnomah A.A.U., Portland, Ore.
800-meters—Miss Merki.
Mile—Mary Ryan, Louisville, Ky.
100-meter backstroke—Edith Motridge, Los Angeles A. C.
200-meter breast stroke—Fujiko Katsutami, Hawaii.
300-meter medley—Doris Brennan, Olneyville, R. I.
10-foot springboard dive—Helen Crlenkovich, San Francisco.
Platform dive — Marjorie Gestring, Los Angeles.
Long distance—Evelyn Rawls, Miami, Fla.

Tennis

Davis Cup—Australia.
*Wightman Cup (U. S.-Great Britain women's team championship)—U. S.
National men's singles—Bobby Riggs, Chicago.
National men's doubles—Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich, Australia.
*National women's singles—Alice Marble, Los Angeles.
*National women's doubles—Miss Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston.
National mixed doubles—Miss Marble and Harry Hopman, Australia.
Wimbledon men's singles—Riggs.
Wimbledon women's singles — Miss Marble.
Wimbledon men's doubles—Riggs and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore.
*Wimbledon women's doubles—Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan.
Wimbledon mixed doubles—Miss Marble and Riggs.
National men's indoor—Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles.
National women's indoor—Pauline Betz, Los Angeles.
National clay court singles — Frank Parker, Chicago.
National Intercollegiate singles—Frank Guernsey, Rice Institute.

College

Big Seven—Eastern division, Colorado (team); Ted Reed, Colorado (individual); western division, Brigham Young (team); Gordon Giles, Utah (individual).
Missouri Valley—Tulsa (team); M. C. Hopper, Tulsa (individual).
Southwest — Rice (team); *Frank Guernsey, Rice (individual).
Big Six—*Oklahoma (team); Ed Lindsey, Oklahoma (individual).
Pacific Coast—University of California (team); *Archie Leroux, Washington (individual).
Southeastern—Tulane (team); Joe Davis, Vanderbilt (individual).
Big Ten — *Chicago (team); Chester Murphy, Chicago (individual).
Southern—*North Carolina (team); Bill Rood, N. C. (individual).

Track and Field

I.C.4A (indoor)—Manhattan.
*I.C.4A (outdoor)—Southern California.
*National Collegiate A. A.—Southern California.
*National A. A. U. (indoor)—New York A. C.
National A. A. U. (outdoor)—Olympic Club, San Francisco.
National A. A. U. women's (outdoor)—Tuskegee Institute.
*Big Seven—Colorado.
Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. & M. (indoor and outdoor), repeats outdoor.
*Southwest—Rice.
Big Six—Nebraska (outdoor); Missouri (indoor).
*Pacific Coast—Southern California.
*Southeastern—Louisiana State.
*Big Ten—Michigan (indoor and outdoor).
Southern—*North Carolina (indoor and outdoor).
New England—Rhode Island.
*Central Intercollegiate—Notre Dame.

Men's Outdoor (A. A. U.)

100 meters—Clyde Jeffrey, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
200 meters—Norwood Ewell, Penn State.
400 meters — Erwin Miller, Southern California A. A.
800 meters — Charlie Beetham, 69th Regiment, New York.
1,500 meters—Blaine Rideout, Shore A. C., New Jersey.
*5,000 meters—Gregory Rice, Notre Dame.
10,000 meters—Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York.
*3,000-meter steeplechase—Joe McCluskey, New York A. C., New York.
3,000-meter walk—Otto Kotraba, New York A. C.
110-meter high hurdles—Joe Batiste, Phoenix, Ariz.
*200-meter hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice.
400-meter hurdles—Roy Cochran, Indiana University.
High jump—Lester Steers, Olympic Club.
Broad jump—William B. Lacefield, Los Angeles.
*Hop, step and jump—Herschel Neil, Marysville, Mo.
Pole vault—George Varoff, Olympic Club.
Shot put—Lilburn Williams, Xavier University, Louisiana.
Hammer throw—Chester Cruikshank, Denver, Colo.
56-pound weight throw—Stanley Johnson, University of Maine.
Discus—Philip Fox, Olympic Club.
Javelin—Boyd Brown, Olympic Club.
*Pentathlon—John Borican, Shore A. C.
Decathlon—Joe Scott, Western Reserve.
*Marathon—Pat Dengis, Baltimore.

Women's Outdoor (A. A. U.)

50 meters—Gertrude Johnson, Mercury A. C., New York.
100 meters — Olive Hassenfus, Boston Swimming Association.
200 meters—Stella Walsh, Cleveland.
80-meter hurdles—Marie Cottrell, German-American A. C., New York.
High jump—Alice Cochman, Tuskegee Institute.
Broad jump—Miss Walsh.
*Shot put—Katherine Fellmeth, Chicago.
*Discus—Miss Fellmeth.
Javelin—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago.

Trapshooting

Grand American Handicap—B. L. Ritchie, Vandalia, Ohio.
Champion of champions—W. A. Petetson, Lynn, Mass.
Professional—Fred S. Tomlin, Glassboro, N. J.
Women's—Mrs. William Gilbert, Madison, Wis.
National clay target—P. O. Harbage, West Jefferson, Mo.
*Junior—Rudy Etchen, Wichita, Kan.
All-around—Phil Miller, French Lick Springs, Ind.

Wrestling

A. A. U. Catch-as-Catch-Can

112-pound—Herbert T. Farrell, Roselle Park, N. J.
118—Tom Imoto, Fullerton, Calif., Junior College.
123—Ed Collins, New York A. C.
134—Bill Renfro, Southwestern, Okla., Teachers.
145—Donald Taylor, New York A. C.
158—Walter Jacobs, Ithaca, N. Y.
174—Albert Crawford, New York A. C.
191—Virgil Cavagnaro, Portland, Ore.
Heavyweight—Mose Sims, Southwestern, Okla., Teachers.
*National Y. M. C. A.—Baltimore.
*National Collegiate A. A.—Oklahoma Aggies.
*Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association—Lehigh.

College

Big Seven—Eastern division, Colorado State; western division, Utah.
*Missouri Valley—Oklahoma Aggies.
Big Six—Kansas State.
Pacific Coast Intercollegiate—San Jose State.
Big Ten—Indiana.

Riggs Toys With Court Opponent At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago advanced to the third round of the sixth annual Sugar Bowl tennis tournament yesterday without having to show the form that made him the country's top-ranking player of 1939.

He lived up to his reputation for toying with less able opponents by carrying M. J. McLaney of New Orleans, Louisiana State champion, for 32 games before disposing of him 12—10, 6—3 in the first round.

Riggs got by the second round by default from William Talbert of Cincinnati, who underwent a terrific strain in winning his first round match, 6—1, 7—5.

Joining Riggs in the third heat were Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, Charles Hare of England, Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., Jack Bushman of Louisiana State University, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Billy Gillespie of Miami, Fla.

Gillespie and Alloo each accounted for a ranking U. S. player in the second round. Alloo defeated eighth-ranked Gardner Mulloy of Miami, 6—4, 6—2, and Gillespie knocked off Henry Prusoff of Seattle, No. 10, by 6—1, 7—5.

Bushman also turned in something of an upset with a 6—1, 6—4 victory over Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., 6—1, 6—4 in the second round.

Most of the 20 entrants drew first round byes. In second-round matches McNeill settled down after being extended in the first set and beat Billy McGehee of New Orleans, 7—5, 6—2; Hare rallied after dropping a set to Atlanta's Russell Bobbitt and won, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3; Grant took C. W. Frank of New Orleans easily, 6—3, 6—0, and Cooke defeated Allen Smuck of New Orleans, 6—3, 6—3.

Clemson and B. C. Train in Dallas For Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Clemson and Boston College footballers trained on opposite sides of town today for their Cotton Bowl game away from the roar of the crowd.

Behind locked gates Clemson practiced at the Southern Methodist University Stadium. Equally secretive was Boston College as it drove through two workouts at the new Dallas High School field.

Only one casualty was listed as the squads began their tapering off process for Monday's battle. Coach Jess Neely said Walter Cox, regular guard on the Clemson team, probably would be unable to start due to a leg injury.

Freezing Weather

Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College pronounced his boys in good shape except that some of them still are weak from an illness.

Leahy gave the Eagles two sessions today, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. He said he wanted to take advantage of the "good weather" and also that his squad needed the extra work. Temperatures still hovered around freezing, something quite familiar to the Boston College crew.

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Cataracts at Garden on Week End—Bruins Travel to Meet N. Y. Rangers

Guibord Leads Scorers As Olympics Face Shawinigan

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Boston Olympics await the visit this week end of the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts—the first game of which tomorrow evening will complete the first half of the local Provincial Hockey League season—Paul Guibord of Melrose continues to lead the team in scoring.

The former Big Green captain and star wing has kept right on this year from where he left off last season, and if anything, has improved his point-getting capabilities. Where last year he completed a season of 46 exhibition and league games with a total of 44 points, Paul now has earned 19 points in 17 games—better than a point a game.

Thompson Second

Close on Guibord's heels for scoring honors is young Cliff Thompson, the Stoneham boy who was promoted to the Seniors from the Juniors well after mid-season last year. Cliff, of whom Art Ross of the Bruins thought enough to offer a tryout with the professionals, has scored nine goals and been credited with an equal number of assists for a total of 18 points.

In third place with 16 points—four goals and 12 assists—is Gerry Desrosiers, the former Boston University captain, who has played in but 10 games this season and like Guibord has earned an average of better than a point per game. Interesting to note, just three-quarters of Gerry's points have come via the assist route, which answers completely those who claim that he is too much of an individualist.

Lewis Improved

Tied for fourth place are two former Dartmouth players and captains, Dick Lewis of Melrose and Frankie Spain of Newton. Lewis, who already has earned more points in 17 games than he did in 46 last year, has notched eight goals and been credited with six assists, while Spain, who is playing the best hockey in has career, has combined 10 goals with four assists. Buddy Foster, also of Melrose and Dartmouth, is the last of the Olympics in double figures, having scored five goals and set up seven others for 12 points, a remarkable showing considering that this is his first year away from college hockey.

Meanwhile the Olympics will be aiming for their seventh and eighth straight victories when they meet the Cataracts tomorrow and Monday evenings. Moreover, they will also be trying to run their list of undefeated games to 10, for not since their last road trip, when they dropped an 8-0 decision to Sherbrooke, have the locals bowed. The string includes one tie with Lachine.

Due to Coach

This outstanding record, following last year's disappointing season, can be credited directly to Coach Hago Harrington, who now has the men and the right combinations of men to carry out the style of play he teaches. There are two forward lines, each of which packs an almost equal load of power, and a third line which can hold the opposition—and incidentally pick up a few goals—until the first two get their breath.

How effective these first two lines are may be seen from the fact that Guibord, Foster, and Thompson have scored 25 goals, and Lewis, Spain, and Desrosiers 22, for a total of 47—or more than three-fourths of the team's total of 59. The third line of Allen, Carvelli, and Jeremiah has scored 10 goals.

Crutchfield on Team

The Shawinigan Falls team will come to Boston with several of last year's veterans in the line-up. Paul Goulet, Roger Archambault, Fernand Gauthier, and Jacques Lavoie, all appeared here in the Cataracts' uniform. Both Goulet and Lavoie have had major league tryouts, the former with Detroit Red Wings and the latter with Canadiens.

Aside from these veterans, Shawinigan will also bring along Gordon Crutchfield, who starred for McGill a few weeks back and who more lately played with the Montreal Royals in the Quebec Senior League.

Individual Scoring

Player	Games	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Guibord	17	11	8	19
Thompson	17	9	9	18
Desrosiers	15	4	12	16
Spain	14	10	4	14
Lewis	17	8	6	14
Foster	16	5	7	12
Jeremiah	17	7	2	9
Stubbs	14	1	4	5
Allen	6	2	2	4
Carvelli	14	1	3	4
Harris	9	0	3	3
Splaine	17	0	2	2
Smith	4	0	1	1
Anderson	17	1	0	1
Fitzgerald	1	0	1	1

Vols Have Better Record Than Trojans on Defense

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—Tennessee's undefeated and untied football machine goes into the Rose Bowl struggle with a better defensive record, on paper, than Southern California's Trojans, but the two rivals boast about the same offensive possibilities for the New Year's Day offering.

Leading the Tennessee attack in its stride through 10 opponents this fall was George Cafego, while Grenville Lansdell was the main gun in Troy's nine games.

Butler for Cafego

Cafego accounted for 443 net yards gained in the 74 times he carried the ball, but he played but little after his knee was injured in the Citadel affair and is not expected to be fully recovered Monday.

Taking his place as Tennessee's main threat will be Johnny Butler, who piled up 364 yards in the 58 times he carried the ball.

Lansdell's Record

Grenny Lansdell's record looks more impressive. A dynamic ball carrier when he's good, this dark-haired senior ran with the ball 136 times and gained, net, 674 yards. On the days when he got off form, Amby Schindler carried on—for 315 yards in the 68 times he carried the mail.

Certain it is that the attacks and counterattacks will bring a colorful duel for the Rose Bowl.

Cold statistics for the regular season this year disclose that the orange clad men of Tennessee advanced the ball 2,978 yards, via land and air, in 10 games, and the mighty Trojans traveled 2,733 in nine games.

Defensive Figures

Statistics credit the Vols with holding their 10 foes to a net gain of 939 yards, while S. C.'s foes made 1,258 yards.

The argument over the comparative schedules of the two schools will never end. Tennessee's supporters maintain that just because the Volunteers didn't play Notre Dame instead of Mercer doesn't prove that Tennessee couldn't have whipped the Irish. They also point out that two teams, Oregon and U. C. L. A., were good enough to tie the Trojans, and a third, Washington, had them beaten until Lansdell uncorked a 61-yard touchdown pass in the final two minutes of the game.

S. C. can reply, however, that the Washington and U. C. L. A. games followed immediately behind the Notre Dame invasion, and it is generally agreed that the Irish have a way of taking a lot out of an opponent.

Quebec Provincial Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 27

Sherbrooke 3, Lachine 3.
St. Hyacinthe 6, Shawinigan Falls 3.

Result Dec. 28

Shawinigan Falls 2, Verdun 1.

Scene of the Orange Bowl Classic

MIAMI, Fla.—The famous Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami where the Georgia Tech and University of Missouri football teams will battle on New Year's Day.

Bowl Games

Saturday, Dec. 30

North-South

At Montgomery, Ala.; between picked teams of seniors from colleges north and south of the Mason-Dixon line; kickoff 2:30 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 1

Rose Bowl

At Pasadena, Calif.; between unbeaten, untied and unscored-on Tennessee, Southeastern Conference co-champion, and unbeaten, twice-tied Southern California, Pacific Coast Conference champion; kickoff 5:15 p. m.

Sugar Bowl

At New Orleans, La.; between unbeaten, untied Texas A. and M., Southwest Conference champion, and unbeaten, once-tied Tulane, co-champion of Southeastern Conference, kickoff 2:15 p. m.

Orange Bowl

At Miami, Fla.; between once-beaten Missouri, Big Six champion, and twice-beaten Georgia Tech, co-champion of Southeastern Conference; kickoff 2 p. m.

Cotton Bowl

At Dallas, Texas.; between once-beaten Clemson, co-leader of Southern Conference, and once-beaten Boston College; kickoff at 3 p. m.

East-West

At San Francisco; between picked teams of seniors from colleges East and West of the Mississippi; kickoff 5 p. m.

Sun Bowl

At El Paso, Texas; between Temple (Ariz.) State champion, and Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; kickoff 4 p. m.

Duncan Ranked At Top Again

NEW YORK (AP)—The Duncan, Okla., Halliburton Cementers are the king-pins of semi-pro baseball.

The Cementers, winners of the national championship tournament at Wichita, Kan., last summer, have been placed atop the rankings of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Duncan thus becomes the first team to win the National ranking honor two years, having won also in 1936. Two other midwestern teams have won top honors in past years—Bismarck, N. D., in 1935 and Enid, Okla., in 1937.

The Buford, Ga., club was the winner last year.

The ten ranking teams follow:

1—Duncan; 2—Mt. Pleasant (Texas) Cubs; 3—Silverton (Ore.) Red Sox; 4—Enid (Okla.) Champlin Refiners; 5—Buford (Ga.) Bona Allens; 6—Golden (Colo.) Coors Brewers; 7—Wilmington (Calif.) Shells; 8—Trenton (N. J.) State Prison Guards; 9—Worcester (Mass.) Norton Abrasives; 10—Chanute (Kan.) City Team.

Provincial Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
*Boston	10	5	2	59	54	27
Sherbrooke	12	7	3	92	64	27
Lachine	9	6	6	69	61	24
St. Hyacinthe	11	7	1	91	84	23
Verdun	8	8	3	58	53	19
Shawinigan	7	14	1	58	90	15
Valleyfield	6	11	3	63	73	15
Quebec	5	10	3	58	69	13

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Corcoran Reviews Pro Season

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Considering that there are some 500 professional tournament golfers scattered around the country, it comes as a mild surprise, now that the firing is over, to realize that just ten of them won all of this continent's medal play events in 1939.

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the Professional Golfers' Association, delved into his records and found, too, that the average winning score was ten below par for 72 holes.

It was a grand year for seasoned performers, not a single unknown coming through among a dozen promising youngsters.

Byron Nelson, National open champion, accounted singlehanded for five of the 23 events in capturing the Harry Vardon Trophy, emblematic of professional supremacy. In addition to the national, he finished first in the Phoenix, Pinehurst North-South, Western and Massachusetts opens.

Henry Picard, who topped the pros with $10,202 in money winnings, not only captured the match play P. G. A. championship but took the New Orleans, Thomasville, Ga., Metropolitan and Scranton, Pa., opens.

The other open victors were:

Dick Metz—Oakland, Asheville, St. Paul; Ralph Guldahl—Augusta National, Pittsburgh; Sam Snead, St. Petersburg, Miami; E. J. Harrison—Texas, Bing Crosby; Denny Shute—Glens Falls, N. Y.; Jimmy Demaret—Los Angeles; Felix Serafin—Hershey, Pa.; Harold McSpaden—Canadian.

Corcoran also offered his set of the year's golf superlatives:

Lowest 72-hole score—Metz's 270 in the St. Paul open.

Best record—Nelson's 65—65—130 for 36 holes in Phoenix open.

Lowest 18-hole score—McSpaden's 63 on par 70 course in Texas open (Metz scored 64 at St. Paul, Harrison 64 at Oakland, Snead 64 at Miami).

Greatest round—Gene Sarazen's 66 during hailstorm at Augusta.

Most thrilling tournament—U. S. open, with Nelson winning in second play-off after triple tie.

Finest finish—Picard's two birdies to win P. G. A. title.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Rookies Popular, But Small

Two of the most popular young fellows in baseball today belong to the Red Sox and last season played with the Louisville club of the American Association. Paul Campbell, a first baseman, and Charley Wagner, a pitcher, won the plaudits of the Kentucky public by their hustling for the Colonels. As one Louisville newspaperman put it: "These boys earned triple-A in effort." Boston saw Wagner at Fenway Park late in the 1939 campaign, but Campbell's only appearance in a Red Sox uniform was at the Sarasota training camp.

There is a tragic climax to this story, however. Although Wagner and Campbell have cultivated as many friends at Sarasota as most of the widely-known Red Sox stars, they probably will never earn big league pay checks over a period of years. They know how to keep hustling without interruption, but lack of size—as measured by the average major league standards—is working against them.

For three or four innings, Wagner has been known to make big league hitters look like a scrub nine. But over the full distance, Charley lacks the stamina to keep going in high. If he ever acquires that necessary stamina, Joe Cronin will make room for him.

Campbell, while covering first base, probably covers more ground than any other player at that position in baseball. He runs behind third base as a backer-up, goes into the outfield to relay throws and is like a cat on bunts. But to date, he has not been a robust hitter. And, with one James Emory Foxx holding down the initial bag at Fenway, young Paul's immediate chances of making the grade are nil.

⁂

The 30th annual meeting of The Pleasant Park Yacht Club is scheduled for next Tuesday evening at the club house in Winthrop. Officers for the coming season will be elected.

⁂

Tomorrow evening in 11 gymnasiums better than 500 boys between the ages of 12 and 24 years will launch another Boston Park Department basketball program. Teams who may still be interested in joining the group should get in touch immediately with Bill Mullen at the Recreation Office on Park Drive.

⁂

Dartmouth's varsity hockey team won its third straight game last night at Rye, N. Y., defeating Colgate by 7 to 4. The Big Green's first line of Fred Maloon, Dan Sullivan and Mac Cross accounted for all except one of the goals.

⁂

At Lake Placid, Princeton's powerful six stopped Harvard, 6 to 3, in the opener of a three-game exhibition series. The Crimson had previously beaten Boston University and St. Nicholas Hockey Club.

Easterners can get an idea of the brand of basketball played in the Far West by last night's Stanford triumph over Dartmouth, 55-29, at Philadelphia. Led by rugged Gus Broberg, the Big Green is considered a power in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, but it was nothing more than just another cage team to the Stanford boys.

⁂

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has ruled that the Fort Frances, Ont., team could not continue competition in the International Amateur League until the United States teams in the circuit agree to be governed by the U. S. A. H. A. What action the A. A. U. in this country will take remains to be seen. It may be in the end that one of two things will result: a separate senior league in the various areas in the C. A. H. A. jurisdiction, or classification in two or more categories of senior players in the association.

Rough Treatment For Karakas In Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

If Mike Karakas, former goalie of the Chicago Black Hawks, had any idea that tending goal in the International - American Hockey League was going to be a cinch, he probably changed his opinions after last night's game.

For Mike, guarding the nets for the Providence Reds, watched two pucks sail right past him for scores as the Reds dropped a 4-1 decision to the fast-stepping Indianapolis Capitals, western division leaders.

Those two were enough to win for the visitors—and enough to convince Mike that a goalie's life, no matter in what league, is no bed of roses.

After the Reds fell behind 2-1, they took chances and removed Mike, putting in six attackers. In less time than it takes to tell—16 seconds to be exact—Ronnie Hudson and Ken Kilrea of the Capitals fired the puck for a pair of goals that put the game safely away.

Syd Abel scored the first goal on Karakas early in the first period although the Reds protested it vigorously.

Just a minute before the end of the period Glen Brydson, who was sent to the Caps only yesterday on loan from New Haven, outfoxed Karakas on a swift shot from a few feet out.

It was the second triumph of the Capitals over the Reds in three league games.

In the league's other game, the Hershey Bears defeated the Pittsburgh Hornets 1-0 to score their first shutout of the season.

Gordon Bruce's first period score was the only tally and came after the Bears penetrated the Hornets' defense on a power play.

A season's salary expenses for a major league club are estimated at around $250,000.

Andy Szwedko, national public links titlist, is a Pittsburgh steel mill worker.

Japanese swimmers start covering 800 to 1,500-meter courses at childhood.

College Skiing Gets Underway For Men Today

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Skiing stars of 13 United States and Canadian colleges will open the 19th annual college week men's invitation ski tournament today.

The opening events will be the running of the 14-kilometer cross-country race and the slalom. The down hill competition will be staged Saturday, the relay race Sunday and the jump Monday.

McGill University of Montreal, winner last winer, and Dartmouth, runner-up, are not entered. Schools which will participate are Cornell, Colgate, Hamilton, Harvard, Middlebury, Penn State, Princeton, Queen's, Toronto, West Point, Williams, Yale and Syracuse.

Miss Peggy Walbridge of Wellesley won the women's ski meet title yesterday, finishing first in the slalom and ninth in the downhill.

Girls' Tennis

Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain, successfully defended her United States girls' indoor tennis title at the Longwood Covered Courts today. She easily defeated Katharine Hubbell of Dedham, 6—1, 6—1.

Steinbacher Released

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Henry Steinbacher, Chicago White Sox outfielder, was released outright today to Toledo of the American Association. Steinbacher, in 71 games, hit only .171 last season.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 28

Dartmouth 7, Colgate 4.
Princeton 6, Harvard 3.

Game in New York Tonight Should Draw Capacity Crowd

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is plenty of reason for believing that if hockey still exists in the thoughts of New Yorkers the Madison Square Garden will not be large enough to hold the gathering that will seek admittance to view the Bruins and Rangers clash tonight.

The Bruins are undefeated through a stretch of six straight games, one ending in a tie, and the Rangers are undefeated over a streak of 12 straight games, seven victories and five ties. Something will have to give here unless both tighten and engage in playoff hockey which might produce a tie.

Prize Attraction

Really the game is a prize attraction and probably a little more deserving to Boston hockey fans who have been much more loyal to the doings of the Bruins this season. New Yorkers have been rather slow to attend Rangers games except for certain spot games such as one like this.

It could be that Bruins are not quite so anxious to gather in this contest as the Rangers, but they have been peaked to an extent. Manager Art Ross has had Weiland school the boys in short, snappy drills leaving plenty of reserve for the game.

Patrick Wants Victory

Those Rangers, however, probably have had something in the way of a talking to from one Lester Patrick. Now Lester has turned the coaching role over to Frankie Boucher, but the result of this game is more than a mere matter of coaching, it means gate receipts. There will be a huge gathering on hand and a defeat for the New Yorkers might send such a gathering home in the lethargic mood it has been this season. Victory might help stir up a more sustaining interest.

From the two previous meetings between Rangers and Bruins, the New Yorkers hold the advantage with one victory and one tie. That is not a point in their favor, however, for it arouses the locals to really set sail and even the score, and if they do, it will be quite a contest.

Bruins left on the 10 o'clock this morning . . . Mel Hill is not ready to play yet, but Art Jackson, handicapped by a lame elbow, will play . . . Rangers defeated Boston in New York, 3 to 2, Dec. 10, and that was the last defeat of the Bruins to date . . . Two points from Rangers right now would do immense damage to the hopes of the Patrickmen in the standing.

⁂

The Rossmen take the midnight back to Boston and meet Canadiens here Sunday night, Rangers Tuesday night, Americans next Sunday and Detroit on Tuesday before taking to the road again. . . . Their first game away will be Thursday, Jan. 11, at Toronto, and what an affair that should be!

⁂

Hockey is going over very well in the nation's capital . . . The Washington Eagles are managed by Redvers MacKenzie, who did some refereeing in the N. H. L. . . The Pacific Coast League, where castoffs of the N. H. L. and Inter-Am League and rules innovations go, is trying out four 15-minute periods instead of three 20m. affairs . . . There are two-minute rests between first and last and 18 minutes of intermission at the halfway mark . . . It has not been too successful—the fans get impatient at the delays.

⁂

Lester Patrick recently sat down with the New York writers to find out why they were publicizing "what is wrong with hockey" . . . One statement he made was not true, he said attendances were up everywhere except New York and Detroit . . . He should inspect the Boston Bruin book and he would learn that we, too, are below at least last year's figure . . . It looks as if Rangers are trying to revive interest with fist fights, they had two brushes with Canadiens and Dutch Hiller and Bingo Kampman threatened seriously . . . That might help but it is a poor method to establish interest.

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HERSHEY'S	COCOA	2 1 LB TINS	27c
HERSHEY'S	COCOA	3 ½ LB TINS	25c
HORMEL	SPAM or SPICED HAM	2 12 oz TINS	49c
GRAPEFRUIT	JUICE	2 46 oz TINS	25c
HEINZ	FRESH CUCUMBER PICKLES	2 24 oz JARS	35c
MALTEX	BREAKFAST FOOD	PKG	21c
CHEESE	BORDEN'S or KRAFT-Chateau American - Pimento - Velveeta	2 ½ LB PKGS	29c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST - FANCY DEEP RED	No 2 TIN	23c
BEVERAGES	MILBROOK CLUB Contents Only	3 BOTS 28 oz	25c
FRUIT HERMITS	FRESH MADE	LB	11c
Saturday Night BAKED BEANS	FINAST OVEN BAKED	2 28 oz TINS	23c
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2 16 oz TINS	23c
FINAST KETCHUP	FANCY GRADE	2 14 oz BOTS	25c
PEANUT BUTTER	The Finest Money Can Buy FINAST BRAND	2 LB JAR 25c	2 1 LB JARS 27c
CALO DOG FOOD		4 1 LB TINS	29c
KIRKMAN'S SOAP		5 BARS	20c
WYANDOTTE CLEANSER		2 TINS	17c
EVANGELINE MILK		4 TALL TINS	27c
CHOC. WALNUT CAKE	HOME MADE STYLE	EA	15c
CURRANT BUNS		EA	8c
FUJI BEAN SPROUTS		2 TINS	17c
FUJI CHOP SUEY VEGETABLES		2 TINS	25c
FUJI NOODLES		2 TINS	29c
RICHMOND TOMATOES		2 No 2½ TINS 25c	2 No 2 TINS 19c

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ORANGES	Florida—Medium Size	2 doz.	25c
GRAPEFRUIT	Florida	4 for	17c
LETTUCE	California Iceberg	2 heads	13c
BROCCOLI	"Andy Boy"	2 lbs.	19c
CELERY	Pascal	lge. bch.	19c
PEAS	California	2 lbs.	19c

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Some Stocks Show Gains; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Selective rising tendencies were present in today's stock market although many issues were backward throughout.

While dealings slackened after a brief forenoon speed-up, transfers for the full session pointed to approximately 1,000,000 shares. Gains of fractions to a point or so were slightly in the lead near the final hour.

Tax selling, which appeared to have dried up appreciably yesterday, again came out in sufficient volume to put brakes on recovery attempts. There was enough reinvestment demand, though; according to brokers, to more than offset this pressure in the majority of cases. The industrial outlook was still viewed as the main bolstering influence.

Posting advances at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Lockheed, Glenn Martin, J. C. Penny, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Cerro de Pasco, du Pont, American Airlines, Santa Fe, Westinghouse and U. S. Gypsum.

Inclined to move ahead in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Brown Fence & Wire, Axton-Fisher "A," National Steel Car and Standard Oil of Ohio.

Bond Market Higher

Bonds rose today in the last full trading session before 1940.

Buyers, apparently optimistic for the year's prospects, sent quotations, especially of rail issues, upward fractions to more than a point toward the close.

Utilities, industrials, and even some of the foreign list also benefited.

U. S. Governments largely were ignored, but such as saw action generally rose small fractions.

Old bonds of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad improved as the company placed on the market a refunding issue of $60,000,000.

Among the leading gainers were Illinois Central 4s and 4¾s, Interlake Iron Co. 4s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, several Southern Pacific issues, and Northern Pacific 6s.

Latin Americans made the strongest gains among the foreign government dollar loans with the ordinarily quiet Chilean 7s advancing a full point at one time.

Wheat Prices Lose Earlier Advances

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Gains of more than a cent a bushel in wheat prices stimulated by a semi-official estimate that the Argentine crop is the smallest in 23 years were lost in the final minutes of trading today as selling expanded.

A Washington announcement that the wheat and flour export subsidy program would be suspended, effective January 3, except for northwest flour shipments to the Philippines, attracted much attention.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅝ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May $1.03¼-⅜, July $1.00¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ⅝ lower, May 58½, July 59; oats unchanged to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market weathered the chilling effect of year-end adjustments and continued to advance today. Textile issues were in good demand and several speculative industrials attracted support. Interest in domestic rails carried through to the close. British Government bonds inched ahead and a liberal sprinkling of gains dotted foreign bonds. Most commodity stocks, notably oils, also improved.

Paris: Although opening gains were not fully maintained in the bourse today, the market closed on a steady footing. Suez Canal, Bank of France and Canadian Pacific ended slightly higher.

Amsterdam: A little irregularity crept into bourse price fluctuations near the close today. American issues made the best showing.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended 10 to 12 points ahead. Scattered buying reflected firmness of overseas markets.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 29

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.95	$3.94⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.95½	3.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0224¼	.0223¾	§
Belgium—belga	.1673	.1673	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2244	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5324	.5316	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760	.1760	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso ¶‡	.2255	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3725	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3014	.3014	.6180
Java—florin	.5355	.5355	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2469	*
Shanghai—dol	.0775	.0794	*
Straits'mnts—dol	.4650	.4640	.9613
Philippines—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8362	.8862	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1725x	.1725x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	8	68¼	67⅜	68¼	+1¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	+ ½
27½	15⅞	Address. g (1.40)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	21	56¾	56	56⅛	+ ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec28
10	6¼	Alask Jun (.80g)	35	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	18	1	⅞	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	10⅝	11	+ ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	25	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
117⅛	68¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec28
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	6	175½	175	175	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	31	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	26	39¾	39	39½	+ ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	53½	53	53⅜	— ⅝
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	12	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
45½	16¾	Am Airlines	42	47	45⅞	47	+1½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	9	10½	10⅜	10½	
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5½	5½	5½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	45½	44½	45½	+ ¾
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	113¾	112	113¾	+1½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	49½	48¾	49½	+1
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	17	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¾
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	131	131	131	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12½	12¼	12¼	
5⅝	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec28
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	51	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	15	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec26
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	59⅛	59	59⅛	+1¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¼	•2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Dec28
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	56	56	56	
15⅝	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (1)	18	24½	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Dec27
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	58	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	7	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
49	28	A P & L 5 pf(4k)	12	47¾	47⅜	47½	+ ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	121	10	9⅞	10	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	41	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	34	68	67½	68	+ ⅞
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	13	10¼	10	10¼	
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	26	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ¼
44	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	141	141	141	+2½
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	8	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ½
4.	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	16	32½	32	32½	+ ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	8	19¾	18¾	18¾	—1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	13	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	21	170⅞	170⅜	170⅞	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	9	85	84⅛	85	+1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	23	86	85¼	86	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	147¾	148	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5	5	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	41	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec28
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	13	45⅞	44¾	45¼	
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	Dec28
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	88	30⅜	29⅝	29¾	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	38	36½	38	+ ⅞
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
3¾	1½	A P W Paper	6	5⅞	3⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	106	105	106	Dec26
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	21	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	53	53	53	Dec28
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	9	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	Dec27
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	14	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77	77	77	Dec22
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	49	24¼	23⅜	23¾	
71	49¾	AT & SF pf (5)	7	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	15	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅜
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	—1½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Dec 9
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	78	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	23	17½	17⅛	17¼	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	32	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	16	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	9	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec28
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	30	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	12	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	12	125	125	125	—1
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Dec28
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61¼	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	59	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+ ¾
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	10	21	21	21	+ ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec28
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	37⅞	37½	37½	— ½
100	60¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	40	82½	81½	81⅞	+ ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	114¾	114	114¾	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	12	30	29¼	29¾	+1½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)		20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	24	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	20	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	28	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅞
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec28
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	10	33	32¼	32¾	+1
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6	5⅞	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	21	22	21½	22	+ ⅝
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ½
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	7	49¾	48¾	49¾	+1¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	49	48	49	Dec28
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	5	21½	21	21	— ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	11	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
34½	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	5	30	30	30	
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	91	20⅜	19	20	+1
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	23	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	20	4¼	4	4¼	
9¼	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	9	7	7	7	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	14	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	•4	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	42	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec28
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	7	73	71½	73	+2
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	54⅜	53¾	54¼	— ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	32	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Dec27
15¾	3½	Cent Viol Sl(¼g)	8	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Dec27
6⅞	3½	Centuiy R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+1⅛
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
21½	⅜	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	— ½
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	29	41	40⅜	41	+1¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27
3⅞	⅜	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	37	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	4	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¾
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	32	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	16	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	13	15	14⅛	14½	— ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	5	34½	34	34	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¾
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	15	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	60	90¼	89½	89½	— ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	2	36	36	36	
60½	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	12	41½	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
38	21¾	Cluett P'(2¾g)	7	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	117	116½	117	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
17½	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	31	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Dec27
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	5	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	9	18	18	18	
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	31	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	24	24	24	— ⅞
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	49	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ¼
15⅜	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	2	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	4	92½	92⅜	92½	+ ½
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	32	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
109⅝	98½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	52¼	51½	52¼	+1
110½	103¾	Comi Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	152	14¼	13½	14¼	+1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	149	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	69	68	69	+ ¾
32	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	114	32½	32	32	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	13	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	6	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	5	29⅜	29	29	
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	•2	8¼	8	9	— ¼
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	15	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	64	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107¾	107½	107⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	7	1	¾	1	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	106	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec28
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	10	3⅝	3⅜	3½	Dec28
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Dec28
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Dec28
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(⅛g)	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
2	1	Cont Bak B	1	1½	1½	1½	
100	•87½	Cont B pf (8)	2	93	92¾	92¾	+1¾
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	24	43½	42½

Commerce and Finance

SEC Still Leaves Competitive Bidding Issue Unresolved

Business and Industry

$60,000,000 Bond Issue By the L. & N.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. heads a banking syndicate offering to the public today $60,000,000 in collateral trust bonds of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

The offering consists of $30,000,000 of 10-year 3½s, due on Jan. 1, 1950, priced at 101 to yield 3.36 per cent to the first date callable at par and 3.38 per cent to maturity, and $30,000,000 of 20-year 4 per cent bonds, due on Jan. 1, 1960, to be offered at 100½, to yield 3.96 per cent to both the first date callable at par and at maturity.

Formal application for authorization was presented Dec. 28 to the commission and the issue and sale of these bonds and the extension of the unified mortgage bonds are subject to authorization by the ICC.

The net proceeds to the company, stated in the prospectus at $59,400,000, exclusive of accrued interest, and an additional $1,800,000 will be deposited by the company with the trustee under the indenture securing the collateral trust bonds, the trustee then to use the $61,200,000 so deposited to purchase $60,000,000 of the $69,243,000 of outstanding unified 50-year 4 per cent bonds, due on July 1, 1940, at 102. The trustee is to extend half of the unified mortgage bonds purchased to Jan. 1, 1950, with interest at 3½ per cent, and to extend the other half purchased to Jan. 1, 1960, with interest at 4 per cent.

Prior to the delivery of the collateral trust bonds, the company will deposit with the trustee of the unified mortgage sufficient funds to pay principal and interest to maturity on the remaining $9,243,000 of unified 4s, which will be retired and canceled.

Other principal underwriters associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the offering are Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Lehman Brothers; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Equitable Securities Corporation, W. L. Lyons and Co., and Almstedt Brothers; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Bancohio Securities Company; The Bankers Bond Co., Inc.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Biddle, Whelen & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Central Republic Company; E. W. Clark & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Courts & Co., R. L. Day & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith; R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.; Dillon, Reed & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.; First of Michigan Corporation; Robert Garrett & Sons; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; The Illinois Company of Chicago; Jackson & Curtis; Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc.; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; Merrill, Turben & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; The Robinson-Humphrey Company; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Shields & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.; Stroud & Co., Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corporation; G. H. Walker & Co.; Webster & Gibson; White, Weld & Co.; Whiting Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; The Wisconsin Company and Yarnall & Co.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 203

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at close of business on January 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, December 26, 1939.

Rossmoore & Robbins
Certified Public Accountants
Tax Consultants
551 Fifth Ave., New York

Personal Accounts are as welcome as those of business firms.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
PILGRIM Trust Company
31 Milk St., Boston

MORE INCOME In 1940
4%
Paid on Savings since Organization.
Safety of all accounts Federally INSURED up to $5,000.
Transfer your funds without loss.
Savings received on or before January 10 earn from January 1.
WESTERN FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
600 SOUTH HILL STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Joins Bache & Co.

Dorothy Wilding

Paul Felix Warburg

Bache & Co. Takes Paul F. Warburg As A General Partner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. S. Bache & Co. announces that Paul Felix Warburg will become a general partner on Jan. 1.

Mr. Warburg is the son of the late Felix M. Warburg, senior partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. His uncle, the late Paul M. Warburg, was Chairman of the board of the Manhattan Company, one of the founders of the Federal Reserve System and one of the original members of the Federal Reserve Board.

In a statement Mr. Warburg said:

"Not only is it important for the welfare of the country that facilities be available for investment by the large institutions and larger investors, but also it must be possible for the average individual to put his savings to work through the purchase of securities. Only in this way can the large aggregates of capital necessary for the growth of this country be assured.

"The members of the exchanges with their branch offices throughout the country supply a distinct need. Through their facilities, potential investors can inform themselves of the different enterprises in which they plan to invest their funds. The private wires and branch offices of the larger houses make available to the average investor through the country the same facilities that the larger purchaser of securities has."

In recent years Mr. Warburg has spent considerable time carrying on the philanthropic activities of his father and is an officer of numerous charitable and social work organizations. He is 35 years old.

Sufficient Vessels Available to Handle War-Time Shipping

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department predicted that vessels now available would be sufficient to handle wartime shipping unless shipping losses become much heavier.

"The rising level of shipbuilding," a department publication said, "and the probable decline in the total tonnage of seaborne trade in an extended war makes it likely that the next few years will produce an even larger excess capacity than existed in the first half of 1939. A conservative estimate places operations in this period at 85 per cent of capacity."

Some American ships, the report said, might be sold to foreign countries to replace sunken tonnage while others might ply new routes from which belligerents withdraw their vessels.

The report concluded that, in spite of present lack of business for available American ships, it was essential to continue the ship construction program of the Maritime Commission. The new construction would be justified for defense reasons alone, the report added.

Northern Pacific Railway

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Northern Pacific Railway reported net operating income for November of $1,372,143, an increase of $462,222 over November, 1938. Operating revenues for the month totaled $5,700,668, an increase of $613,711 over November, 1938.

C. & S. Wins Partial Victory In SEC Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation won a partial victory in a fight with Middle Western banking houses over a financing program for its subsidiary, Consumers Power Company of Jackson, Mich.

In a divided decision, the Securities Commission declined to take from New York investment companies the handling of a proposed issue of $28,594,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds by Consumers Power. Fees for the issue were placed at more than $500,000 and a western group, led by Otis & Co., Cleveland, sought to have the handling of the bonds thrown open to public bidding.

However, the Commission cut $10,000,000 from the amount of bonds to be authorized, and ordered impounding of the fees of the two leading underwriters—Morgan Stanley & Co., and Bonbright & Co.—until it can be determined whether or not they are "affiliates" of the utility companies.

Commonwealth & Southern won a complete victory, however, on the proposed issue of 125,000 shares of common stock which Consumers Power will sell to Commonwealth & Southern at $28.25 a share. The parent firm already holds all of the oustanding common stock.

In authorizing issuance of $18,594,000 of bonds for refunding some outstanding securities of higher interest rate, the Commission said that Consumers Power could better obtain the additional $10,000,000 it sought by issuance of common stock.

The utility wanted the additional money for construction work.

Wendell L. Willkie, head of Commonwealth & Southern, said in a statement that he hoped that failure to get authority for the full amount of bonds "will not require us to lessen our extensive projected construction program in Michigan nor act as a deterrent to the proposed construction program of other utility companies which promise so much for re-employment."

A spokesman for the Otis & Co. interests said they probably would not make a formal statement, but that it was felt that the decision was a "partial victory for both sides."

Finds U. S. Cotton Shipments Abroad Lag Behind Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that 5,782,000 bales of cotton and cotton products were sold to foreign buyers under its export subsidy program between Aug. 1 and Dec. 15.

However, less than half that quantity has been actually shipped abroad. The department said exports to Dec. 14 totaled 2,654,000 bales. Foreign shipments during the same period a year ago totaled 1,742,000 bales.

Officials said a shortage of ocean freight space was the major factor in the lag between sales and exports.

Most of the cotton sold under the export program was eligible for the government subsidy rate of 1.5 cents a pound. The rate was recently reduced to 0.2 cents a pound.

Included in the sales for export were cotton products equivalent to 269,000 bales.

Week's Gold Imports Hit Post-War High

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Another huge gold shipment from Canada—possibly connected with British war purchases in this country—boosted gold import figures in the week ended December 20 to the post war high of $193,666,769.

This figure was nearly eight times the size of the preceding week's imports, and also was about $50,000,000 larger than two weeks earlier when Canada also made an unusual transfer of the yellow metal.

Canada accounted for $167,088,345 of the imports in the week ended December 20. The possibility that the metal was intended to facilitate "cash and carry" compliance with the Neutrality Law was indicated by the fact that most of the Canadian metal was not immediately sold to the Treasury, as is the usual case with incoming foreign metal.

Most of the Canadian gold, instead, was merely deposited under earmark in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Since other countries made offsetting withdrawals from their gold deposits, however, the total of earmarked gold in the Federal Reserve banks increased only $90,131,526 during the week. This raised the earmarked gold of foreign governments and central banks in the United States to about $1,120,000,000.

Besides the Canadian shipment, other gold coming here included $9,699,483 from the Netherlands, $4,008,305 from Norway, $4,442,929 from Sweden, $2,107,187 from Colombia, $2,886,148 from India, and $2,087,365 from South Africa.

St. Paul Reports Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company reported net operating income of $1,559,845 for November, an increase of $563,518 over the like month in 1938. Net operating income for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 totaled $6,839,684, an increase of $2,572,332 over the corresponding period last year.

Executive Sees Abundant Credit in Year to Come

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Credit with which to transact 1940 business will be available in abundance, according to Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in a discussion of prospects for next year.

"The present low rates," says Mr. Heimann, "may seem advantageous but they are the symptom of a rather stagnant demand for funds. There is no greater fallacy in the country today than the thought that low interest rates are helpful to the mass of our people. The working man and woman pays for low interest rates by the reduction of interest on savings and of dividends on insurance policies.

Political Liability

"Although it may have seemed a political asset to force lower interest rates into being, as time goes on this supposed asset may well turn into a political liability. When the majority of our working people discover that interest allowances on savings accounts are being totally eliminated, as they have been in some sections of our country, the average man and woman are apt to blame someone for it. Generally they blame the political party in power.

"Since there will be a considerable business demand that must be satisfied and because the campaign may be of somewhat shorter duration, the influence of the 1940 elections on business, although noticeable, should not be felt to the same degree that is frequently noticed in a campaign year.

"Certainly the disturbing possibility as to whether we may become involved in the European war is likely to fade, since both major parties will be 'peace parties' and this reiteration of our conviction to remain out of the European war will strengthen even further our present public sentiment against involvement.

"And let us not overlook the fact that the latter portion of 1939 witnesses a healthful deflation of certain 'isms,' inspired from abroad and foreign in philosophy to our democratic heritage. This cannot be counted as other than an unmitigated blessing.

Unfavorable Factors

"Unfavorable factors in 1940, which will be largely offset by the favorable factors, will include the matter of taxes, which certainly will be no lower. But there will be more earnings with which to pay taxes. That there is little likelihood of a reduction in our deficit will also have a negative reaction. Continued deficit financing destroys confidence in long-term investments.

"A third unfavorable factor is represented by the pressure groups of various kinds. Their activity tends to negate the principle of government by representation since, not content with playing their role in the election of representatives, they subsequently press their demands upon our legislators and thereby tend to hamper the discretionary function which was intended by the framers of our Constitution to aid in the development of more carefully considered policies."

ICC Orders a Cut In 'Class Rates' To Montana Area

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction in railroad "class rates" from points in western trunk-line and official territories to Eastern and Central Montana.

The commission placed Eastern and Central Montana in Zone 4 for rate-making purposes. The rate for that zone is 115 per cent of the rate for Zone 3, which lies to the east of Montana.

The present rate to all Montana points is approximately 120 per cent of the Zone 3 rate.

The rate to Western Montana—roughly the area west of Great Falls and Billings—will remain unchanged.

The western trunk-line and official territories include broadly the northern half of the United States east of Montana. Class rates apply to all commodities which do not move in sufficient volume to take a commodity rate of their own.

Excess Reserves Jump $150,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said a $150,000,000 jump in lendable excess reserves of banks last week brought the total of idle money to $5,050,000,000.

The sudden boost was attributed partly to the return flow of cash from the pockets of Christmas shoppers to the banks and partly to gold imports.

The board also reported that the 12 Federal Reserve banks increased their investments in Government bonds by $93,000,000, but decreased their holdings of Government notes by $100,000,000 during the week. This switch was believed to have resulted from the banks choosing new Treasury bonds when the Treasury made a refunding offer on a large issue of old Treasury notes coming due March 15.

ICC Authorizes Wabash RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Receivers of the Wabash Railway Company have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to borrow $9,300,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Wabash will use $6,500,000 of the loan to retire promissory notes now held by the RFC. The remaining $2,800,000 will be used to repair and rehabilitate 1,694 forty-ton steel automobile boxcars. This work will be done in the Wabash shops at Decatur, Ill.

As security for the RFC loan, the Wabash receivers will issue to FRC equipment certificates bearing interest of 2½ per cent annually. The loan will mature in installments of $620,000 semi-annually on July 1 and January 1, until the full amount has been made.

Finds Tax Reduction Is Chief Concern Of Small Business Men

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce reported that 73.1 per cent of the small business men interviewed in a recent survey were more concerned over reduction of taxes than in obtaining new capital.

The survey, it was said, showed that a majority of those questioned could use additional credit, but were more interested in other factors affecting their businesses. In addition to tax reductions they listed:

Simplification of tax reporting, elimination of "governmental interference in business," dissatisfaction with the Wage-Hour Law, and protection from what they termed "unfair chain store price cutting."

Increased Demand for Soybean Putting It Alongside Other Great U. S. Commodities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It used to be called the "lowly" soybean. But not so any more. This Asiatic immigrant is elbowing his way right toward the top among the nation's important farm products. It may soon find a place, in fact, alongside wheat and corn and cotton, experts here predict. The total production for the nation this year, it has just been announced, was 79,689,000 bushels, whereas in 1936 it was but 29,983,000.

This bean, from which is made oils for paints, plastics, feed, and explosives, among other things, is even a leader in transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade. One day alone recently traders handled a total of 1,059,000 bushels.

Prices are the highest of the grains, partly due to the war demand, but the soybean had begun to find popularity before the trouble in Europe started, it is explained here.

About half the nation's production comes from Illinois, and illustrating its growing importance is the announcement by the Illinois Central Railroad that it ranks with wheat and oats in the tonnage volume moved by that road this year. The road's business in hauling this new product has increased 120 per cent in four years.

To Address N. Y. Bankers

NEW YORK—Dr. Joseph E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bankers Association, announced that Louis H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, will be the speaker at the twelfth annual mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Jan. 15.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$60,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

$30,000,000 TEN YEAR 3½% BONDS

Dated January 1, 1940 — Due January 1, 1950

$30,000,000 TWENTY YEAR 4% BONDS

Dated January 1, 1940 — Due January 1, 1960

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Collateral Trust Bonds until called for redemption are exchangeable for Extended Unified Mortgage Bonds of the same maturity in equal principal amounts to the extent that Extended Unified Mortgage Bonds are held as collateral under the Indenture securing the Collateral Trust Bonds.

Cumulative semi-annual sinking fund of $150,000 to be applied to the purchase or redemption of Extended United Mortgage Bonds due January 1, 1960 or Twenty Year Collateral Trust 4% Bonds.

Collateral Trust Bonds and Extended Unified Mortgage Bonds redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon 45 days' notice. 3½% Bonds redeemable on any interest payment date at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including January 1, 1943, at 103%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1946, at 102%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1948, at 101%; and thereafter redeemable at any time at 100% and accrued interest. 4% Bonds redeemable on any interest payment date at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including January 1, 1944, at 105%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1948, at 104%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1951, at 103%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1954, at 102%; thereafter to and including January 1, 1957, at 101%; and thereafter redeemable at any time at 100% and accrued interest.

The issue and sale of these Bonds and the extension of the Unified Mortgage Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the opinion of counsel the Unified Mortgage Bonds are legal investments for Savings Banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont and their extension as planned will not impair their legality for such investment.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has summarized as follows its letter dated December 28, 1939, describing this issue. The entire letter with Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company, which has been in continuous operation since 1859, now owns 4,668 miles of railroad and operates 4,889 miles. It owns 71.78% of the capital stock of The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway which operates 1,111 miles. These lines form a comprehensive system serving the Kentucky coal fields and important commercial and industrial centers of the Middle South from the Ohio River to the Gulf.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of the Bonds ($59,400,000 exclusive of accrued interest) and an additional $1,800,000 will be deposited by the Company with the Trustee under the Indenture securing the Collateral Trust Bonds, and the Trustee will be obligated to use the $61,200,000 so deposited to purchase $60,000,000 of the $69,243,000 principal amount of outstanding Unified, Fifty Year, 4% Mortgage Bonds due July 1, 1940 with the July 1, 1940 coupons or rights to interest, at a price of 102% flat. The Trustee will be obligated to extend half in principal amount of the Unified Mortgage Bonds so purchased to January 1, 1950 with interest at the rate of 3½% per annum and to extend the other half so purchased to January 1, 1960 with interest at the rate of 4% per annum. Prior to delivery of the Collateral Trust Bonds the Company will deposit with the Trustee of the Unified Mortgage sufficient funds to pay principal of and interest to maturity on the remaining $9,243,000 of Unified Mortgage Bonds, which bonds will be retired and cancelled.*

EARNINGS *The following compilation has been prepared from the Condensed Statement of Income of the Company (Exhibit B attached to letter dated December 28, 1939, describing the Bonds) and is subject to the notes forming an integral part of that statement and to the information in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Exhibit C attached to said letter).*

Years Ended December 31	Total Railway Operating Revenues	Income Available For Fixed Charges	Total Fixed Charges	Net Income
1929	$132,032,193	$24,740,541	$11,013,999	$13,726,542
1930	112,424,563	17,633,805	11,027,723	6,606,082
1931	86,999,192	11,798,708	10,758,762	1,039,946
1932	63,898,844	8,597,835	10,706,710	2,108,875 Loss
1933	65,639,216	12,386,711	10,590,995	1,795,716
1934	69,947,150	13,417,409	10,450,024	2,967,385
1935	75,679,319	14,444,027	10,315,084	4,128,943
1936	91,040,151	20,052,235	10,423,763	9,628,472
1937	90,194,993	16,676,922	9,576,576	7,100,346
1938	79,394,560	12,189,653	9,483,637	2,706,016
Eleven Months Ended Nov. 30				
1938	71,922,575	11,042,327*	8,694,745	2,347,582*
1939	80,531,361	15,113,854*	8,683,090	6,430,764*

**Excluding the Company's proportion ($252,679) of the net loss in the first eleven months of 1938 and its proportion ($275,605) of the net profit in the first eleven months of 1939, after rent, from operations of the Clinchfield Railroad Company.*

SECURITY *The Collateral Trust Bonds are at all times to be secured by 102% in cash or 100% in principal amount of the Company's Unified Mortgage Bonds, or partly cash and partly Unified Mortgage Bonds in the above percentages. The Extended Unified Mortgage Bonds are to retain the lien of the Unified Mortgage, except that as to the mileage covered by both the Unified Mortgage and by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Cincinnati Division Mortgage (approximately 68 miles of important main line) the lien of the Unified Mortgage is to be subordinated to the lien of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Cincinnati Division Mortgage. The Unified Mortgage, in the opinion of the Company's counsel, is a lien on 2,340 miles of railroad; of this mileage, after giving effect to the above mentioned subordination, it will be a first lien on about 1,864 miles. The Company's First and Refunding Mortgage, under which $79,670,000 of bonds are outstanding in the hands of the public, is, in the opinion of Company's counsel, a lien junior to the lien of the Unified Mortgage on all of the mileage covered by the Unified Mortgage, and the First and Refunding Mortgage is also a lien on 2,302 additional miles, subject as to a part of such mileage to the liens of various mortgages in so far as they attach.*

PURCHASE *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Company has agreed to sell to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and the latter has agreed to purchase from the Company the Ten Year Collateral Trust 3½% Bonds at 99½% and the Twenty Year Collateral Trust 4% Bonds at 98½% plus accrued interest in each case to date of delivery. 76 investment banking houses have accepted from Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated several participations, aggregating $50,150,000 principal amount of Bonds, in this purchase.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated December 29, 1939, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

PRICES

Ten Year 3½% Bonds, 101% and accrued interest
Twenty Year 4% Bonds, 100½% and accrued interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale when, as and if issued and subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission and also subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed of all legal proceedings in connection with their issue and sale. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. against payment therefor in New York funds.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the Bonds by attempting to stabilize the price thereof, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated reserves the right to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, for either long or short account. This statement is not an assurance that the price of the Bonds will be stabilized, or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — BLYTH & CO., INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — W. E. HUTTON & CO. — J. J. B. HILLIARD & SON

EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION — W. L. LYONS & CO. — ALMSTEDT BROTHERS

December 29, 1939.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Stettinius Is Cheerful Over 1940 Prospects

NEW YORK (AP)—Hope for peace in Europe to stabilize American industry was expressed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of United States Steel Corp., in a year-end statement.

"We look forward to the new year," said Mr. Stettinius, "encouraged by the substantial improvement which has taken place in the steel industry during the past four months.

"A sharp upward movement in steel operations began early in September, due chiefly to domestic demand for needs that had been accumulating for some time, with an added stimulus from increasing inquiries.

"This is particularly pleasing to us because it gives opportunity for increased earnings and employment to thousands of our steel workers who suffered a curtailment of employment when business fell off so sharply in the latter part of 1937.

"Likewise, after many months of lean earnings, we are gratified at the prospect, at current rates of activity, of improved return upon our large investments in plants and facilities.

"In entering upon the new year it must be borne in mind, however, that there are many uncertainties and many difficulties yet to be solved before a sound basis for sustained progress can be realized.

"The future course of American business depends, to a large extent, upon the solution of our domestic problems. Industry can prosper only when a feeling of confidence permits the full utilization of our great resources, thus putting back to work both idle capital and idle men.

"The business future should also be measured in terms of the uncertainty which surrounds the termination of world-wide conflict, particularly in Europe.

"No healthful or sustained prosperity can be predicated on industrial stimulation which is considerable measure is temporarily inspired by war demands. All responsible members of American industry earnestly pray for an early peace upon a permanent basis, as well as for a solution of the many problems on the home front."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bancroft (Joseph) & Sons Co 7% cum pf	$2	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
Boston Acc pf	17½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Byers Co (A Mf) pf	$2.16⅔	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Central Pow Co 7% pf	$3.64	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do 6% pf	$3.12½	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Concord Co 7% pf 50c	..	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Edm'ton City Dairy Co Ltd 6½% pf	$1.25	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Group Cp 6% pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Mansfield Th pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Orchard Farm Pie 5% cum pf "A"	$2	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Reed (C A) 52 pf A	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Title Gu Co pf	60c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 11

Special

Canada Cyc & Mot Co Ltd spl	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15

Extra

Amer Trust Co (Charlotte, N C)	$2	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
Do	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Arundel Corp	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Automobile Bank Co (Phila, Pa)	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Do cl "A"	5c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Bank of Comm & Tr (Richmnd, Va)	40c	..	Jan. 2	Jan. 26
Eastern Mag Talc Co Inc	$1	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
First Nat Bank (Atlanta, Ga)	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
1st Nat Bk St L	60c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Harris Hall & Co pf	$2	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Magor Car Corp	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Merch & Mech Bk (Columbus, Ga)	$5	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Mississippi Val Tr Co (St Louis)	25c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 11
Package Mach Co	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Shasta Water	10c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Un N Bk (Pitts, Pa)	$1	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 27
W New Br Bk (Staten Island, N Y)	$1	..	Jan. 5	Dec. 21
Wash Irving Tr Co (Tarryt'n, N Y)	$10	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
West Hartford Tr Co (Conn)	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20

Initial

Cliffs Corp	30c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Zeigler Coal & Coke Co	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 2

Resumed

Brandon Corp A	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Cent Viol S Co S A	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 26
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corp (np)	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Okonite Co The	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Penna Sug Co	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Stecher Traung Lith	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Youngstn Stl C Cp	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15

Irregular

Ajax Oil & Gas	1½c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 15
Amer Stamping Co	3c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Carb Cons Inc	30c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 21
Carriers and G Cp	2½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
De Vilbiss Co	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Honolulu R Tr	25c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Kinney (G R) Co Inc $5 pr pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Longhorn P C Co	75c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Millers F Co (np)	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Millers Falls Co non-cum 2d pf	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Millers F Co 7% cum pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Stein (A) & Co	20c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Trusteed Indus Shs	1.3-5c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 21
Wich U St Y Co	$3.50	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 13

Increased

Union Wire Rope Corp	15c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 15

Interim

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co Ltd (Am Dep-Rec) for ord reg	12c	..	Dec. 13	Nov. 3

Liquidating

Guardian Depositors C	12½c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5

Year End

Amer Asphalt Roof Corp	$10	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Amer Enka Corp	$4	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 18
Anchor Hock G	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Canad Ind Ltd A	$2.75	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 20
Can Ind Ltd B	$2.75	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 20
Carborundum Co	$2.75	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
De Vilbiss	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
District N B Chic	$1	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
E Rkwy N B & L	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Gen Inv Tr	8c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 16
Gibraltar Corp	10c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Hershey Choc pf	$1	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Jenkins Bros	50c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
Jenkins Br fdrs stk	$2	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
Mandel Bros	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Meyer Blanke	75c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Nat Auto Fibres	25c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Neptune Met A&B	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Penna Sugar	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Rainer Brew Co ptc Cl A	50c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 16
Rand Mines 4s	..	..	..	..
Rhod S T (Am shrs)	11c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
White R M S	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Wieboldt Stres	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23

Regular

Ainsworth Mfg Co	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Alaska Pacific Consol Mining Co	5c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Am Trust Co (Charlotte, N C)	$2	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Anchor Hock, Glass pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Autom Banking Corp (Philadel, Pa)	10c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Autom Banking Corp (Phila., Pa.) cum cv pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 19
Boston Fund	3c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 6
Bullock's Inc	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Burd Piston Ring Co	25c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Canada Cement Co Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canada Iron Fdry & Steel Co pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canada Vinegars Ltd	25c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Canadian Indem Co pf	$6	A	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Cent Hudson G&E pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 22
Cincinnati Post Term & Realty Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Coco-Cola Bottling of Los Angeles 65c	..	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 23
Comm Disc Co (Los Angeles, Calif) 8% pf	20c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Consol Wat Pw&Paper Co	37½c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Coronation Royalties	2½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Crowell-Collier Pub Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Cunningham Drug Strs Inc	25c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Cypress Abbey Co	2c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
De Vilbiss Co pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Dominion Fire Insur Co (Toronto, Ont)	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Eason Oil Co cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 29
Farmers & Merchants Natl Bk (Los Angeles, Calif)	$4.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 25
Farmers Tr Co (Carlisle, Pa.)	$3	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
First Natl Bk&Tr Co (Lexington, Ky.)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Fulton Natl Bk (Atlanta, Ga)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Do	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Glastonbury Bk&Tr Co (Hartford, Conn.)	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Hat Corp of Am 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Hershey Choc pf	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 26
Do pf	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Indiana Natl Bk (Indianapolis, Ind)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Industrial Bk & Trust Co (St. Louis)	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd	10c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Middlesex Prod Co	50c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Morris Plan Co of Savannah, (Ga)	$1.25	S	Jan. 11	Dec. 30
National Capital Bank (Wash. D. C.)	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
No'western States Portland Cem Co	40c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
No'west'n Title Ins Co (Spokane, Wash)	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Oil City Trust Co (Pa)	$6	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
St Louis Union Tr Co (Mo)	$10	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Securities Inv Co of St Louis	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Wilmington Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22

Regular

Alberta Wood Preserving Co Ltd 7% pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Amer Asphalt Roof 6% pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Am Fidelity & Casual-ty Co Inc	15c	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Beatty Bros 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bethlehem Steel Corp (Del) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 8
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. * 8
Boston Edison	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Birmingham Fire Ins Co of Penn	$1	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
Boston Storage&Warehouse Co	75c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co	40c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Canada Life Assur (Toronto, Ont)	$5	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Canadian Indem Co	$6	A	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Cent Hudson G&E pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 22
Cincinnati Post Term & Realty Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Coca-Cola Bottling of Los Angeles 65c	..	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 23
Comm Disc Co (Los Angeles, Calif) 8% pf	20c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Consol Wat Pw&Paper Co	37½c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Coronation Royalties	2½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Crowell-Collier Pub Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Cunningham Drug Strs Inc	25c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Cypress Abbey Co	2c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
De Vilbiss Co pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Dominion Fire Insur Co (Toronto, Ont)	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Eason Oil Co cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 29
Farmers & Merchants Natl Bk (Los Angeles, Calif)	$4.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 25
Farmers Tr Co (Carlisle, Pa.)	$3	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
First Natl Bk&Tr Co (Lexington, Ky.)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Fulton Natl Bk (Atlanta, Ga)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Do	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Glastonbury Bk&Tr Co (Hartford, Conn.)	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Hat Corp of Am 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Hershey Choc pf	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 26
Do pf	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Indiana Natl Bk (Indianapolis, Ind)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Industrial Bk & Trust Co (St. Louis)	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd	10c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Middlesex Prod Co	50c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Morris Plan Co of Savannah, (Ga)	$1.25	S	Jan. 11	Dec. 30
National Capital Bank (Wash. D. C.)	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
No'western States Portland Cem Co	40c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
No'west'n Title Ins Co (Spokane, Wash)	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Oil City Trust Co (Pa)	$6	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
St Louis Union Tr Co (Mo)	$10	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Securities Inv Co of St Louis	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Wilmington Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22

Carloadings Decline 39 P. C. in Week; 14 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 654,817 cars of revenue freight loaded during the week ended Dec. 23.

This was a decrease of 26,349 cars, or 3.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 80,619, or 14 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 196,996 or 43 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Decr from Last Week	Year Ago
Misc Freight	268,882	21,370	†54,856
Less-than-carlot merchandise	144,518	5,630	†3,809
Coal	141,891	†7,306	†8,401
Grain and grain products	32,702	2,865	†1,977
Livestock	11,416	2,000	581
Forest products	31,711	2,433	†4,097
Ore	11,811	†472	†2,810
Coke	12,086	†151	†5,450

†Increase

Small Rise in Local Taxes Since 1932 Seen Due to Grants

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury tax expert has reported that, while Federal taxes increased 219.4 per cent from 1932 to 1938, state revenue increased 109.3 per cent and local general revenue only 1.9 per cent.

The comparatively small increase in local costs was attributed by Wylie Kilpatrick of the Tax Research Division to a "marked expansion of grants and shared taxes" for local governments. He addressed the American Political Science Association.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer. Fidelity & Cas	10c	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Dallas Natl Bk (Dallas, Texas)	40c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Dom. Fire Ins Co (Toronto, Ont)	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Farmers Deposit Natl (Pitts, Pa)	$1	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 19
First Natl Bank (Denver, Colo)	$2	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
First Natl Bk & Trust Co (Lex, Ky.)	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Fulton Natl Bk (Atlanta, Ga)	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Glastonbury Bk & Tr Co (Hartf'd, Conn)	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Indiana Natl Bk (Indianapolis, Ind)	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Indust Bk & Trust Co (St. Louis)	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Maritime Tel & Tel Co Ltd	10c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Middlesex Prod Co	50c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Morris Plan Co of Savannah, (Ga)	$1.25	S	Jan. 11	Dec. 30
National Capital Bank (Wash. D. C.)	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
No'western States Portland Cem Co	40c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
No'west'n Title Ins Co (Spokane, Wash)	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Oil City Trust Co (Pa)	$6	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Pan-Am Life Insur Co (New Orleans)	40c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Pavonia Bldg Corp	$1	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Pearson Co Inc 5% pf A	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Phila Elec pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Pilgrim Mills	$1	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Premier Tr Co (Toronto, Ont)	$2	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Prudential Corp, A non-cum pf	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Reading Co	25c	Q	Feb. 8	Jan. 11
Reading Tr Co (Pa)	50c	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Roos Bros pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
St Joseph Stk Yds	50c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
San Antonio Pub S Co (S 1939) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
San Gab River Imp	10c	M	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
S Cruz Port Cem	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Secur Invest Co of St Louis	50c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 26
Secur Storage Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish 7% pf	$7½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Southn Acid & Sulphur Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Stony Brook RR Cp	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Super Mold (Cal)	50c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Troy Sunshade Co	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Trusts & Guar Co Ltd (Toronto)	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Un Bond & Sh Ltd	15c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	15c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do	15c	Q	July 15	June 30
Do	15c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 6,415,000; previous day, 10,577,400; week ago, 7,618,500; year ago, 9,468,725; two years ago, 4,142,200; Jan. 1 to date, 2,040,-290,125; year ago, 1,854,809,225; two years ago, 2,788,411,300.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export, fas NY 12.50. Tin easy; spot and nearby 49.50; forward 46.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.00-14.25. Quicksilver 157.77-160.00. Pig iron, aluminum, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '47-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
7 3¼s '46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
11 2¾s '47-45	109.8	109.4	109.4
5 3¾s '56-46	114.23	114.23	114.23
4 3¼s '49-46	111.14	111.10	111.10
3 4¼s '52-47	120.4	120.4	120.4
2 2½s '53-49	105.15	105.10	105.10
6 2½s '52-50	105.15	105.15	105.15
5 2¼s '53-51	102.31	102.31	102.31
5 2¼s '60-55	107.30	107.26	107.27
2 2¾s '65-60	106.18	106.18	106.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47-42	105.11	105.11	106.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
-3 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108½	108½	108½
21 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85	84½	85
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	57½	57½	57½
11 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79
6 Alleghany cv 5 '49	70	70	70
36 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41½	40½	41½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
17 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111	110½	110½
7 Am & For Pr 5s 2030	63	63	63
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	108⅞	108	27-32
8 Am T&T 3½s '61	108	27-32	108
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	107	107	107
2 Ark&MRyB&T 5s'64	95	95	95
4 Arm Del 4s '55	100	100	100
9 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106	106
20 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	85¼	85	85¼
6 AT&SF 4½s'48	102½	102	102
3 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	96	96	96
20 A C Line 1st 4s'52	76	75⅞	76
1 A C Line cit 4s'52	64¼	64	64
37 A C Line 4½s'64	60½	60¼	60¼
1 A C Line 5s'45	73½	73½	73½
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	105½	105½	105½
1 Atl Autocv 4½s'39	45	45	45
18 B&O rfg 6s'95	29½	29	29⅜
32 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	29¼	28½	29¼
1 B&O 1st 5s'48	68	68	68
19 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	67½	66½	67½
23 B&O rfg 5s'95	28	27½	28
41 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	28	27½	27¾
30 B&O 5s'96 F	28	27½	27¾
3 B&O 5s'96 F ct	27⅝	27½	27¾
15 B&O 5s 2000 D	28	28	28
2 B&O 5s 200 D ct	28	28	28
5 B&O 5s 65-60	27½	27½	27½
1 B&O cv 4½s'60	18	17¼	17⅝
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s'41 ct	56½	56½	56½
8 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	43¾	43¼	43⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	107	107	107
21 Beth Stl 3½s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	107¼	107¼	107½
5 Bostonc&Me 5s'67	44	44	44
6 Bost&Me 4½s'61	44	43⅝	44
1 Bostonc&Me 5s'55	44	44	44
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	84¼	84¼	84¼
44 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	84⅞	84½	84½
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½'66 ct	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
11 Bkly UnE1st 5s'50	89	88⅞	88⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	38	37¾	38
1 Bush Terml 5s '55	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	40½	40½	40½
9 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '51	106	106	106
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Can Pac 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	81	80¼	80¼
3 Can Pac 4½s'46	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	71½	71½	71½
8 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	61¾	61¼	61¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	8	7½	8
15 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	5	4⅝	4⅝
26 Cen Pac 5s '60	51⅜	50	51
34 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18	16¾	18
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15	14¾	15
1 Certain-td 5½s'49 st	73½	73½	73½
1 ChampP&F(38)4¾s50	102½	102½	102½
4 C&O 4½s'92	123½	123½	123½
4 C&O 3½s'96 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 C&O 1st 4s '89 RE&A	114	114	114
79 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16¼	16	16

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	79¼	77½	79¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	96	96
23 Cri&E Ill 5s '51	18¾	18½	18½
4 Chi & Erie 5s '82	87½	87⅛	87½
17 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24¼	24	24
3 Chi I&L 6s '66	7	6½	6½
12 Chi I&L 6s '47	15½	15½	15½
2 Chi I&L 5s '47	14	14	14
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	7	7	7
92 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7
56 CMSP&P ad5s 2000	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
45 CM&StP 4½s 'B9P	26¼	25½	26
46 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¾	23¾	23¾
15 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	22¼	22⅛	22¼
16 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	16¼	17
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9⅞	9	9⅞
23 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	14	14	14
69 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1 Chi & N W Gm 4½s '87	14	14	14
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
10 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¼	9	9¼
12 Chi & NW 4½s'2003	14½	14⅜	14½
2 Chi & NW 3½s st '87	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16 CRI & P 4½s '52A	4½	4½	4½
4 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	6¼	6	6
9 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2½	2¼	2½
6 C R I & P 4s '88	14¼	13¾	14⅛
16 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6	5¾	5¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	5¾	5½	5½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	108⅝	106½	106⅝
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
4 Childs Co 5s '43	90	89½	89⅞
7 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49	48	49
10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	52¼	52	52½
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	109¾	109½	109¾
7 Clev UnTerm5½s '72	82¼	82¼	82¼
7 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	89¼	88¾	89¼
8 ClevUnTerm5½s'2038	81¾	81¼	81¾
3 ClevUnTerm4½

Drama of 'The Lost Colony' Strikes New Note in Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Writers are invariably working on "a new idea," brushing up a novel or planning a drama, "that will tell a universal truth," but Paul Green, author of "The Lost Colony" will seldom talk about what he's doing until it's done.

The idea for "The Lost Colony" found its origin in North Carolina history textbooks; for, when in the grammar grade of the Lillington school, Paul Green first read the story about Virginia Dare, the first white child to be born in America, and the Lost Colony and the mystery of its disappearance. From that time on he found the story intriguing. He wanted to know what happened to the early settlers.

It was not until 1921 that Mr. Green, then a graduate of the University of North Carolina, went down to Manteo and saw the tiny tombstone above the grave of Virginia Dare.

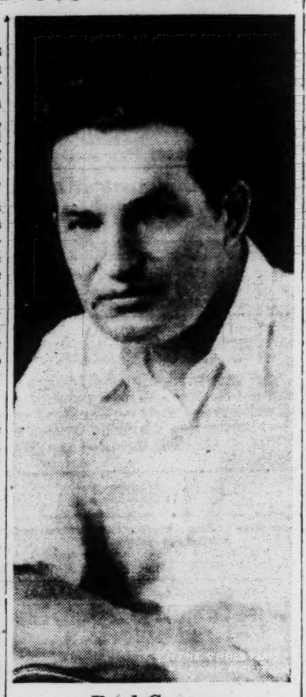
"I then thought that I was most interested in philosophy and hardly thought of an outdoor theater project," he says. "But in 1931 I got to thinking about the possibility of putting on a pageant based on the Lost Colony story. W. O. Saunders, who was then editor of the Elizabeth City Independent, and D. B. Fearing and I talked the matter over. We called a large gathering of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.

"Mr. Fearing managed to get WPA help in building the theater, and I set about to write the play."

Starting out with $2,000 for lighting in the first budget, the producers soon found that amount insufficient, and the item of lighting being only one of the many expenses exceeding planned figures. The first year's production was done chiefly on credit. Mr. Green praises the faith and financial aid of Mr. Fearing and other Elizabeth City businessmen during the first year, and remembers that the WPA and the Federal Theater also made a significant contribution.

In discussing the mechanics of the play, Mr. Green prefers to call the production a "symphonic drama" all theater arts material —music, song, dance, pantomime —"sounding" together. He comments on the narrator or historian of the play as a device valuable to the continuity. "We never have to stop. The historian fills in the lapse of material. Time and place, and the lights are switched to the scene just spoken about."

The technique, he says, he got from his experience in Hollywood. In an effort to build up a medium, Mr. Green took the historian and gave the drama a flexibility impossible on the fixed stage.



Paul Green
Author of "The Lost Colony" drama founded on mystery of Roanoke Island

Pantomime, he explains, came into the play naturally. "Though," he says, "Manteo and Wanchese had picked up some English when they were in England, it was not logical to have them speak much, and it was important that the audience understand the Indian chiefs; so pantomime was the solution."

Mr. Green had used musical drama before. He had written "Tread the Green Grass," "Shroud My Body Down," "Johnny Johnson," and "Roll, Sweet Chariot." His "Lost Colony" incorporates his theory of dramatic expression. It combines imagination with fact; molds music, drama, pantomime and history into an entertaining as well as an educational performance.

He is not quite satisfied with the phraseology of "symphonic drama" as an apt description of the type. He's still trying to get at a more easily understood work. Who knows it might even lead him into a new American drama?

Wave Action In Sea Deep Is Explained

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Great waves, measuring 12 to 95 miles from crest to crest, were advanced today as the tremendous force which fashioned 200-mile-long submarine canyons off the Atlantic Coast.

Prof. W. H. Bucher of the University of Cincinnati told the Geological Society of America in annual convention here that these mammoth waves operate as do ordinary, small waves in shallow water.

On a map, two-mile deep trenches resemble the great canyons of continental streams and heretofore geologists have applied similar explanations—withdrawal of water and ordinary stream-cutting under the air. However, disposal of 10,000 feet of water has been difficult to explain.

Professor Bucher said the great waves, called "Tsunami," being much greater than the depth of the water and originating on the bottom, involve the whole column of water, no matter how deep. They have sufficient energy, he said, to effect active corrosion on the bottom and thus form the huge canyons.

The question of whether Newfoundland had been covered by glacier ice during the last stage of the ice age was "settled" by Prof. Paul MacClintock of Princeton University in a report of a several months' visit there last summer.

"From the presence of fresh stones of a character not native to the island, and from evidence of ice-scoured topography, it was concluded Newfoundland was completely glaciated during the final stage of the Pleistocene, or last ice age," said Professor MacClintock. With Prof. W. H. Twenhofel of the University of Wisconsin, he explored the extent of glaciation and studied the effects of the ice field in shaping the surface.

Split Sympathy Splits Liberals Of Student Union

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28 (AP)—Founders of the American Student Union declared today the existence of their organization of 10,000 college and high school Liberals was threatened by dissension over the Russo-Finnish war.

Union members, they said, have split on the question whether Russia or Finland should be branded the aggressor.

Concern over the welfare of the Union, which they founded at Columbus, Ohio, in 1935, was expressed by Joseph Lash, of New York, Executive Secretary, and Molly Yard, of Chicago, National Chairman.

Miss Yard said the revolt against Union leaders would come to a head tomorrow night when the 400 convention delegates vote on resolutions.

"An adequate program for the Union at this time," she said, "would be resolutions embodying a determination to keep the United States out of war, and establishment of further safeguards for the civil liberties of its citizens."

A symposium on the Russo-Finnish hostilities, which included an address by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, disclosed that delegates were split into three factions—those labeling Russia the aggressor, others blaming Finland for the war, and a third group declaring both countries were pushed into conflict by capitalistic war profiteers.

Herbert Witt, New York District Secretary, who was chief spokesman for those placing major blame on capitalistic profiteers, called a meeting of A. S. U. members in New York Dec. 9, at which a resolution was adopted endorsing Russia's march into Finland. Mr. Lash and Miss Yard subsequently declared the resolution was not an official A. S. U. pronouncement.

Return of Wilson Ideals Found World's Vital Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Polish and Czechoslovak peoples are looking forward to a return to the world of the high ideals of Woodrow Wilson, World War President of the United States, that not only will re-establish their Nations' independence, but will base peace on a more stable and equitable foundation, according to Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, and Vladimir Hurban, Minister of Czechoslovakia to the United States.

Speaking before a meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation observing the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of the War President, the two envoys condemned aggression and said the peoples of their now German-ized countries remembered with deep gratitude the works of Mr. Wilson and his efforts to establish a sound world peace after the last war. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, President of the Foundation, presided.

Count Potocki praised Mr. Wilson as an "outstanding humanitarian and statesman of a bygone crucial period," and said the Polish people still looked for "inspiration from his thoughts and deeds."

Need for Leadership

"It may be argued at this time that the work of Woodrow Wilson has been wiped out by current events," he continued. "Yet if we examine the basic principles on which he hoped to see a new order of things established in the world, we find that now mankind is again looking for idealistic, unselfish and—allow me to say—visionary leadership."

Obviously referring to the stiff opposition the Russian invasion of Finland has met, Count Potocki said the Poles rejoiced that such a resistance has occurred, seeing in it a return of the world toward a "humanitarian order of things."

"Even the last few weeks have brought about a closer co-operation of those nations who believe in a better future and a firm voice has been heard the world over finally condemning unprovoked aggression," he added. "This voice came as a tribute to Woodrow Wilson who would have himself, if he were alive, condemned and branded international lawlessness.

New Poland Emerges

"While the voice of the inhabitants of Poland is silenced and the monument to Woodrow Wilson destroyed, the new and independent Poland, emerging from the war a democratic republic, with a freely-elected Parliament, is at this time joining all those nations who firmly believe that their national independence and political integrity cannot be preserved unless we are to witness in the nearest future a return to those basic principles which were outlined by the great American humanitarian and statesman. . . ."

Mr. Hurban recalled that President Wilson held that the problems of the world could not be solved exclusively on a political or economic basis.

"Only moral laws can be a lasting foundation for a better life," the Czech Minister declared. "This will sound to many people like a platitude. Nevertheless it is the only solution. The sincere feeling of a man, that to harm a fellow citizen is wrong, is a much stronger weapon against injustice than a law which forbids the injustice.

Only Solution

"There is only one way today to solve satisfactorily the world problems of our times. The thesis which brought the world into the present upheaval—'might is right' —must be eliminated. Let us hope that this can be accomplished in part by education in which the natural longing of man toward God and His absolute justice should play a prominent part."

Mr. Armstrong, in his introductory remarks, held there could be no lasting peace in Europe "unless and until Poland and Czechoslovakia are restored to political independence; until common-sense trade relations replace the tariffs, embargoes, quotas, and totalitarian barter arrangements of the last years, and until all peoples, large and small, are made safe from aggression."

Desert Bares 'Treasures'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ajo, Ariz.

Uncle Sam got more than he expected when Organ Pipe National Monument was set aside by Presidential proclamation, in 1937. That vast desert reserve of 500 square miles is richer in plant and animal life than anyone supposed, and includes archaeological remains which may shed new light on prehistoric man in the Southwest.

Organ Pipe was created primarily to protect the only stand of organ pipe cactus (Lemaireocereus thurberi) in the United States. It also embraces an extensive stand of the still more curious and equally rare "old man" cactus (Lophocereus Schottii). In addition to being well supplied with thorns, Lophocereus is covered with silky white hairs that give it a weird appearance.

A veritable "old man" forest was found in November on the Sonoita Mountains by William Supernaugh, National Park Service Custodian for Organ Pipe. On the same trip, the custodian discovered three large Indian villages abandoned centuries ago, and several camp sites. At several spots he found petroglyphs. These evidences of ancient inhabitants bear out a theory that southwestern Arizona was not always so arid as it is today.

Deer Plentiful

La Abra plain, a wide Llano east of the Quitobaquito Mountains, was found "well stocked with both white tail and mule deer, with feed abundant and water scarce. . . . A report has come in that a band of the small Sinaloa red deer was sighted near Montezuma Head. Peccaries (wild pigs) are plentiful in all parts of the monument."

This condition is in contrast to that reported by Dr. William T. Hornaday. In his "Camp Fires on Desert and Lava" he commented on the singular scarcity of both animals and birds in the land where the organ pipe grows.

Wildlife Survey

Last spring L. M. Huey and Charles Harbison of the San Diego Museum of Natural History began a wildlife survey of the monument. They are finding many birds which, according to all books, never live in these deserts. Their most startling find was a dwarf thrush native to Alaska.

Little has yet been accomplished in the monument by way of water development, or in building roads and trails to make remote areas accessible. The only way to travel is on horseback, and water is usually so scarce as to make that risky.

Building of 12 miles of fence along the north boundary is expected to turn cattle drifting down from the north. **Ernest Douglas**

Company Honored

Conway Studios

Frank A. Howard

The 1939 chemical engineering award went to the Standard Oil Development Company, of which Mr. Howard is head, for mass processing of new aviation fuels.

New Label Standards Apply To Foods, Drugs, Cosmetics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Foods, drugs, and cosmetics moving in interstate commerce beginning New Year's Day, must bear labels listing all ingredients or be subject to seizure by Federal authorities.

On that day the strict labeling provisions of the 1938 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect, in an effort to protect consumers against adulterated and misbranded products.

The labels must carry the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor; an accurate statement of contents in weight, measure or numerical count, and a complete list of ingredients.

One exception on the listing of ingredients is made in the case of products for which the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Administration has established standards, after holding public hearings. Labels on these products must state whether they are below the standard.

Standards on Some

Standards have been set up for a few products, including egg products, canned peaches, canned tomatoes, tomato puree and pulp, catsup, cheese, some types of canned vegetables, preserves, and jellies. Standards for hundreds of other products will be established within the next two years.

Other provisions require that artificial flavoring and coloring and chemical preservatives be declared on food labels. Exception is made for artificial coloring in butter, cheese, and ice cream. Coal tar colors used in foods, drugs, and cosmetics must be among those certified as harmless.

The act forbids the use of containers which are deceptive as to quantity. In this category are glass bottles with thick bottoms, long neck and of excessive thickness, and cartons which conceal deceptive shapes and sizes of containers. Such cartons, if used, must bear a facimile of the containers.

Must Bear Warnings

Drug labels must carry "adequate warnings" against use by children or use under other conditions where the drug may be dangerous. Narcotic or hypnotic substances in medicines must be declared on labels, which must contain also, the statement: "Warning—May Be Habit Forming."

A few exemptions, effective until next July 1, have been issued to manufacturers who have on hand a large supply of labels.

The act provides criminal penalties, extending from a $1,000 fine or imprisonment up to one year, or both, up to a $10,000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both, for manufacturers or shippers found guilty of violations.

San Francisco Loses Trade Due to Bogged Strike Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Instead of two conflicting views on how to settle the nearly two months' water-front strike that has practically isolated the Port of San Francisco from the maritime commerce world, there are four "attitudes." These are expressed by the dock checkers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Waterfront Employers Association, Gov. Culbert L. Olson, and a special "fact-finding" committee appointed by the Governor. Possibly a fifth view is that of the Federal Government.

Out of these views, it is expected that an answer will come to the impasse which has diverted this port's valuable sea commerce south to San Pedro, the Port of Los Angeles.

Where previously the dispute was mainly one of labor relations, now politics is involved with charges flying each way between the committee, union, employers, and Governor.

The strike began when a contract expired Sept. 30, and closer organization of ship clerks was attempted. The checkers wanted preferential hiring, but the employers denied it. Such a hiring scheme would not give an employer the right to choose his key employees, employers contend.

Harry Bridges, C. I. O. waterfront leader, maintains the employers were operating on a closed shop basis and that the union had a right to organize the checkers so as to "insure" work for all of them all the time.

Employers say that "all" the checkers are not as responsible as "some" who have long been in their employ, and whom they claim would lose out under the new C. I. O. preferential hiring and registering scheme.

When the strike was more than a month old mediators from the Federal Labor Department and the Maritime Labor Board were unable to bring disputants together. Governor Olson then appointed a fact-finding committee which for two weeks held hearings on both sides. In its report it offered a general four-point basis for negotiations. It wanted to start over "fresh."

Where Federal mediators recommended arbitration of all issues, the committee said arbitration should apply only to such points as actually dealt with "material conditions of employment"—wages, hours, working conditions—but that preferential hiring and registration issues should be "negotiated." Meanwhile it wanted all workers to return to their jobs, and the Port to be reopened.

But the Governor intervened and asked that the "fundamentals" be "arbitrated"—something to which the unions tentatively agreed but to which the employers have steadfastly refused consideration because they hold "we cannot submit matters of management of our business to arbitration."

Appeals by both the Mayor, Angelo J. Rossi and Governor Olson to the Federal Government have been referred to the Department of Labor for study. Nevertheless "possibility" of Presidential action has not been dismissed, although it is a "possibility" which would hardly come until all other avenues had been explored.

Meantime politics crept into the dispute in attacks on the Governor.

The San Francisco Employers Council—distinct from the Waterfront Employers Association—has met 1,500 strong and demanded in a resolution that the Governor accept his committee's proposal that work be resumed and another committee be appointed to study and aid the negotiation of the registration and preferential hiring stickler.

Czech Workers In Shoe Plant Limited to 10

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Labor Department informed the Bata Shoe Company yesterday that it could use only 10 alien workers at its Belcamp, Md., plant instead of the 100 originally authorized.

James L. Houghteling, Immigration Commissioner, wrote Jan Bata, President of the Company, that an investigation showed that all but a few of the processes at the plant could be performed by American workers.

The Company had been told it could import 100 Czechs to work in the Maryland plant one year. The concern had contended that processes used in the factory were so unusual that unemployed skilled American workers could not perform them without instruction from Bata-trained men. So far, 72 Czechs have been admitted.

Mr. Houghteling asserted, however, that an investigation by immigration officers and American shoe experts "indicated that there are very few processes employed at the Bata plant which are not known to skilled American workers and which might justify the importation of Czechoslovakian workers on the assumption that unemployed skilled American labor of the type required to perform these processes is not available."

The United Shoe Workers Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had protested the entry of the Czechoslovakian workers.

Geologist Links Spirituality To Future of Human Race

(Continued from Page 1)

must be trained for obedience, blind, unquestioning, but superbly skillful obedience. The educator becomes the intellectual and spiritual counterpart of the drill sergeant in the army.

No Menial Task

"This is no menial task, nor is its objective a mean one. Skill is a commodity of which there is never likely to be an oversupply.

"On the other hand, if democracy be the choice, the great mass of humankind must be trained for wise, self-determined co-operation. Precisely those qualities of mind and heart which have long been extolled in Christian doctrine must be developed to the fullest possible extent. Not only skillfulness, but also the ability to govern oneself, the eternal prerequisite for freedom, must be developed in each member of the group."

Insofar as physical existence is concerned Dr. Mather said there seemed to be little or no choice between the two alternatives, although he suggested that human nature being what it is perhaps regimentation might temporarily be the more efficient method. However the full circle of human activities embraces more than mere existence, he observed.

"Through the evolutionary process," he continued, "there has emerged a creature who is aware of the vivid values in life. Ideas and ideals are powerful factors in the world today.

Spiritual Progress

"Regimentation may be good for mankind as an animal; through that type of social organization his needs for earthly goods may be efficiently supplied. But if man attempts to live by bread alone he commits collective suicide. Apparently the best and perhaps the only chance for mankind to succeed in the quest for security is through progress in the art of living on a high spiritual plane rather than through exclusive attention to the science of existence on a purely physical level.

"It is sometimes suggested," he concluded, "that because man has specialized in brains, brains may cause his downfall, just as presumably the overspecialization in external armament contributed to the downfall of herbivorous dinosaurs. That argument, however, is punctuated with fallacies. There is as yet no evidence that mankind is weighted down with a superabundance of intelligence. On the contrary, it is failure to act intelligently that endangers individuals and groups in the midst of competition. To see in advance the remote consequences of contemplated action is an ability which ought to be increasingly cultivated rather than scouted as a menace.

"Only a few physicists, chemists and technologists are required for the mastery of our physical environment, but for victory in the struggle with ourselves, every man must be his own sociologist. With greater emphasis upon the development of intelligence and good will, man may achieve that in which the temporarily triumphant dynasties of the past have failed."

Sigma XI Elects

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dean Edward Ellery, former Acting President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., was elected President of the Society of Sigma XI, honorary natural scientific fraternity, at its annual meeting yesterday.

Dean Ellery, former Professor of Chemistry and now Chairman of the Faculty Committee of Union College, served as Secretary of the organization for 18 years before assuming the Presidency. His place as Secretary will be taken by Prof. George A. Baitsell of Yale University.

Prof. Harvey E. Jordan of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

Brown Honored

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—The American Association of Physics Teachers awarded its Oersted medal to Emeritus Prof. Benjamin H. Brown of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

The medal, given annually, went to Professor Brown for his "notable contributions to the teaching of physics."

Officers of the Association declared that in 30 years of teaching he had sent out from a small college a large number of students "who have since distinguished themselves as physicists and engineers."

Talks to Savants

© Bachrach

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather
Professor of Geology at Harvard University

French Premier Upholds Rights Of Parliament

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Premier Daladier assured the Senate Finance Committee today that Parliament could maintain its constitutional right to control governmental action despite wartime conditions.

The Premier, who holds special decree powers, insisted, however, that parliamentary debate must not impede the Government's work.

The question of Parliament's rights was raised by several committee members during a two-hour explanation by Premier Daladier of his war budget.

The Committee approved unanimously the military appropriations of 54,237,000,000 francs (about $1,242,000,000) for the first three months of 1940, as already voted by the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 22.

Officers Named

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—F. W. Reichelderfer of Washington, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, was elected President of the American Meteorological Society yesterday. Other officers included Andrew Thomson of Toronto, physicist with the Meteorological Service of Canada, Vice-President, and Charles F. Brooks, Director of Harvard University's Blue Hill Observatory, Secretary.

Prospector Asks Fair Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The prospector stepped into Canada's mining picture recently, demanding that he be allowed by the Government to make his own business and financial deals like any other "industry"—a prerogative at present under the control of the Securities Commission.

The request was voiced in a resolution addressed to the Government by a special meeting here recently of the Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association.

Engineers, brokers, solicitors, businessmen and company executives attending the meeting agreed in viewing parts of the Ontario Securities Act of 1930 as detrimental to the prospecting business, and they said that "unless the rights of the prospector and property vendor are restored and the business given the rating it deserves, the future of the mining industry in this country is in danger."

It was generally believed by the meeting that pooling of vendor shares for an unlimited period has deprived the prospector of his livelihood, and that the arrangement about pooling or holding shares should be conducted by the prospector and the broker without the Securities Commission being able to say how or where one can sell his own property goods. The resolution directed to the Government concerning the Securities Commission did not apparently call for its abolition, but only that a stop be put to results which "shackle mine-finding with limitations."

The Dominion Government was urged to amend the Income Tax Act exempting income derived from mining property, and that it be made plain that such exemption should cover not only ordinary income tax, but the excess profits tax.

Mining Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Resumption of iron mining in Ontario this year, after an interval of 15 years, with the opening of the New Helen Mine, was revealed in a recent report of the Province's metallic output.

Ontario's metallic output for the first nine monhts of 1939 reached a total value of $159,258,909, as compared with $148,993,848 for the corresponding period of 1938, the report stated. Gold production for the first nine months of the year was valued at $81,270,635, as against $75,220,595 a year ago.

Value of mineral production for the Province for the whole year will reach around $237,513,870, it has been estimated by the Department, an all-time record. Total for 1938 was $219,925,545, and for 1937, $230,042,517.

Ice and Snow Bar Goods for Reich From Danube Area

BUDAPEST, Dec. 29 (AP)—Snowstorms and freezing of the Danube River reduced to a trickle today the flow of goods from Southeastern Europe to Germany.

All German, Hungarian, and Rumanian river boats were tied up as temperatures sank as low as 22 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and the Danube was clogged with ice.

Snow, the heaviest of the winter, fell throughout Southeastern Europe, blocking rail service, and breaking many communication lines.

Meanwhile, quantities of goods remained piled at the border, awaiting German freight cars for transshipment.

Industrial Employment Makes Gain in Canada

OTTAWA—Industrial employment in Canada showed a marked gain at the beginning of November when 11,914 establishments reported 1,206,185 men and women at work. On Nov. 1 of last year 11,049 employers reported staffs aggregating 1,100,263 workers.

Professors Assail Five Universities

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The American Association of University Professors in annual meeting here Dec. 28 placed five universities and colleges on the censured list for "denial of academic freedom" to professors.

Institutions listed were West Chester State Teachers College of Pennsylvania, the University of Tennessee, Montana State University, St. Louis (Missouri) University, and John B. Stetson University in Florida.

Dr. Frederick Shipp Deibler, Professor of Economics of Northwestern University, was elected on Dec. 27 for a two-year term as President of the Association.

Other officers named to two-year terms were: Dr. John Q. Stewart, Associate Professor of Astronomy and Physics, Princeton University, First Vice-President, and Dr. Laura A. White, Professor of History, University of Wyoming, Second Vice-President.

Earlier the Association recommended that schools, where possible, fill faculty vacancies by public advertisement.

An Eventful Year Wished for F. D. R.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt received a wish Dec. 29 for "an eventful 1940" from the President of the White House Correspondents Association, who spoke on behalf of his colleagues of the press.

Earl Godwin, of the Washington Times-Herald, the Association President, stressed the word "eventful" in extending the New Year's wish to the Chief Executive.

"Why be so equivocal?" the President inquired with a grin.

"We've learned it here," Mr. Godwin responded.

"That's all right," Mr. Roosevelt chuckled, "that's very sweet of you."

Pershing Praises Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing congratulated the Army on its 1939 accomplishments Dec. 29, in expressing to officers and men his best wishes for "the New Year and always."

The World War Commander said in a letter to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff:

"Recent developments in the modernization of our national defenses which I have followed with much interest have been very gratifying to me.

"The new program makes unusual and heavy demands upon the Army, but I have supreme confidence in the success of its operation because of my abiding faith in the fine personnel upon whom it depends."

Patent Total Mounts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The year 1939 has been a banner one for inventors. Patent Commissioner Conway P. Coe said Dec. 28 that the 39,820 patents issued in the first 11 months of this year exceeded the number for the whole of 1938.

Maginot Honored

PARIS (AP)—The Municipal Council voted Dec. 29 to transfer the ashes of Andre Maginot to the Pantheon in recognition of his service to the Nation in construction of the Maginot Line.

A movement also is under way among Council members to name a Paris street after Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Baptist

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Jewish faith, he had no intention of restricting the peace discussions to these religious groups. The President said that he hoped that the spokesmen of churches not represented in the groups first named would call on him and co-operate with him. He named specifically several bodies not represented in the Federal Council such as the Southern Baptists with 4,800,000 members, Southern Presbyterians with 500,000, and Lutherans with 4,000,000, and Episcopalians, all of whom have a consultative relationship with the Federal Council.

It is the position of the White House that the appointment of Ambassador Taylor as personal representative of the Chief Executive at Vatican City does not constitute formal recognition, and assurances have been repeatedly given on behalf of the President that he does not intend to take such a step.

First congressional support for recognition came yesterday from Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York when he expressed the hope that Ambassador Taylor's appointment would lead to re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

Southlands are Calling
Take time to enjoy a southern vacation this winter if you possibly can. You'll find a large number of delightful southern hotels and resorts, and transportation lines as well, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES — WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THUMB INDEXED — Other Items of Interest RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY Inc. 168 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

PROFESSIONAL woman desires to share her attractive 3-room apartment with professional or business woman; references. 50 West 67th St., N. Y. C. Su 7-3855.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exclusive apt. hotel from Jan. 1st; 1 rm., completely furnished, shower, radio; excellent transportation; good dining rm. Asp. 8276.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. — FIVE rooms third floor, three rooms second floor; oil heat; private house. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Road. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

CONFECTIONERY

MARTHA FULTON CANDY STUDIO — 251 Fulton (opp. Franklin Shops), Hempstead, N. Y. —luncheon, soda, home-made candy, novelties.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell, Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7823, Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

GARAGES

IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638

HELP WANTED—MEN

ALL AROUND MECHANIC, with lathe and milling machine experience. Box M-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2172 Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Stromberg-Carlson Radio

Must dispose of at once; 3 months old. Write Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS., 185 Oakley Rd.—2 sunny rooms in private family; Payson Park section; board if desired. Belmont 4296-W.

ROOMS TO LET

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Room, private bath, with or without board; business person; private family; residential section. NE. 9-1111.

N. Y. C., 78th East—Cheerful, southern exposure, privacy, elevator, church; loving consideration given elderly person or couple. RH. 4-4748.

N. Y. C., 101st (Broadway)—Double-single studios, running water, $6-$8; single, private bath, $7. Tel. mornings-evenings Ac 2-7675.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Large single $5.00, double $7.00 (private bath, kitchenette, $12.50); home privileges. 925 West End (105th), Apartment 6-N.

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th Street (31)—Light, warm, newly furnished room; all transportation; telephone; near church.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71—Refined home; very large bed-living room with piano; single, private bath. TR. 7-9809 (Apt. 12A).

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Front room, private home; bus line; Christian Scientist preferred. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Rd. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

WAVERLEY, MASS. — Refined home, attractive, sunny rooms, near bath; 3 minutes to B. E. trolleys, Boston & Maine trains, Watertown and Newton buses and good restaurant. Phone Belmont 0370 or 0523-R.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse wishes position as companion-attendant; willing to travel. Write Box L-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN — Experienced clerical, switchboard, typing (no stenography). Write Box A-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING, Latin, English languages; manuscripts typed. TROWBRIDGE, 6581 (Cambridge, Mass.).

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885

Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila, Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

WEDDING canopies for rent; storm windows and doors, Ven. blinds, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

TOYS
Famous Fun Family Service
The Right Toy for the Right Age
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Happy and Prosperous New Year to All Our Customers

MARY T. BUNKER
Dry Goods—Hosiery
NOTIONS
849 MASS. AVE. Tel. ARL. 1493-M

ARLINGTON
(Continued)

1919—1940 *Thank You!*

With 1939 gone we wish to thank you sincerely for your patronage of the past year.
If there is anything we can improve please tell us.
As we look forward to our twenty-second year we wish you
all a
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS, INC.
901 Massachusetts Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
ARLINGTON
Medford Branch: 242 High St. Mys. 0600

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
Texaco Stations
16TH YEAR
Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. HIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Fraser's
This Event Can Happen Only Twice a Year
RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Our Entire stock included 4.95

LOW MILL STORE PRICES SLASHED
10% to 25% for Limited Time
Ladies' Coats without Fur Collars
Men's Coats of Genuine Barbour Fleece
Jackets—Sweaters—Neckties—Scarfs—many special bargains in basement.
BARBOUR MILLS STORE
MONTELLO ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
MARKDOWN SALE
COATS $39.00
Were up to $65.00
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

We Thank You
For your Loyalty and Friendship and the Pleasure of Doing Business with You
Ralph and Ruth Baker
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main Street, Opp. Forest Avenue
Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS!
See us before you buy your portable typewriter. Generous cash allowance on used typewriters.
DERRY, INC.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON 1156

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Happy New Year
to all the readers of
The Christian Science Monitor from
Brattle Square Florist
29 Brattle Street Tro. 9839
Monitor Advertiser for many years.

Most Happy New Year to Readers of the Monitor!
SPECIAL—TURKEYS 27c LB.
FRESH POND MARKETS
360 Huron Ave. Cambridge, Mass.
303A Broadway Arlington, Mass.

We thank Monitor Readers for their business and wish them Prosperity for 1940
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE STREET TROW. 6760

New Year's Greetings
to Monitor Readers
Geese and Squab
Ducks and Turkeys
EGAN'S MARKET
Groceries—Provisions
221 CONCORD AVENUE KIR. 9300

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All
MERCURY 8
The car that America has been asking for!
HARVARD AUTOMOBILE CO.
1230 Mass. Ave., TRO 9460

SUPERIOR'S BUDGET BUNDLE
20 lbs. - $2.25
Completely Finished
SUPERTONE DRY CLEANING
2 Plain Garments or 2 Suits $1.25
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
Cambridge, Mass.
Tro. 3780

MEN'S SHOES
Bostonian Wader
Absolutely waterproof. Flat seams. Non-curling insole. Double uppers—white elk inside. Melo grain outside. Snug heel, easy ball fitting.
$10
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square

We thank our friends for the wonderful business of 1939 and wish them a Happy New Year
Harvard Sq. Trow. 2211 SAGE'S Belmont Center Bel. 4500

We Appreciate
the loyal support of our many friends during the past twelve months, and to all we wish
A Happy New Year!
Fiske's
501 Common St., Belmont Tel. Bel. 2265
3 Brattle St., Cambridge Kirk. 8681
833-835 Beacon St., Newton Center

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Fall River, Mass.

Best Wishes of the Season . . . and many thanks for your patronage the past year

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Mark-Down
now in effect on Overcoats and many other Winter items
F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

New Year Greetings to you, and thank you for your patronage.
We can furnish what you need for the New Year Party
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam St. Tel. 3693

Lesure
THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

HAMILTON, WALTHAM and GRUEN WATCHES
The Season's Happiest Greetings to You All
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers, Stationers, Silversmiths
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

New Year Greetings
Monitor Readers and Patrons
GREEN and DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

NOYES OIL SERVICE
LEONARD G. NOYES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Authorized Easternoil Sales and Service
Tel. 3170 and 6776-M

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

NAPOLEON BAIL
Wishes A
Happy New Year
To all Monitor Friends
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
AFTER-CHRISTMAS DRESS SALE
featuring
Evening and Dinner Dresses
to usher in New Year's
$13
THIRD FLOOR

Happy New Year
To All
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Chamberlain Leadership Smoked Shoulder	lb. 21c
Reed's Sugar Cured Sliced Bacon	lb. 27c
Extra Selected Milk-Fed Chickens	lb. 35c
Boned Five Rib Roast	lb. 25c
Florida Juice Oranges	Doz. 19c
Florida Grapefruit	5 for 25c

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
wishes
a Happy New Year to All
LOWELL, MASS.

DONALDSON'S
Full Line New Year and Thank You Cards
75 Merrimack Street

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Cherry & Webb's
End of the Year Markdown Sale
Values in every department
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Furniture Gifts
Bring Cheer to the Home
Come and see the many gifts in
Desks, Chairs, Tables, Lamps
W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97 and 99 Market Street

GODDARD BROS.
Annual Winter Clearance of Men's Suits and Overcoats

$25 Suits and Overcoats	$20.50
$30 Suits and Overcoats	$25.50
$35 Suits and Overcoats	$29.50
$40 Men's Suits	$34.50

Most suits have two trousers
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that are sure to please the Bride
$1.00 and up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

Watch Our Advertisement for January Clearance Sale
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
396 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Season's Greetings
W. E. Atkinson Company
27 Water St. Tel. 4

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL LAUNDRY CO.
Quality Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave
New No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON—Waban

After-Christmas Markdown
Starting Jan. 2 for one week
25% OFF ORIGINAL PRICES ON ALL GIFT ITEMS
Including Jewelry and Bags
All artificial flowers below cost
Waban Gift and Yarn Shop
1631 Beacon Street

PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

REMODELING SALE
Winter Coats and Dresses show great reductions
HOLDEN & STONE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Get That Fur Coat You've Been Wanting at Our
After-Christmas SALE of FURS
Maybe that very coat you passed by earlier in the season is here! All coats at big savings.
BROOKNER'S
FUR SHOPS
281 North Street Pittsfield, Mass.

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Truly a Great Place to Trade
Kelco Ginger Ale
Pale Dry or Golden
Kelsey's Market

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale
Snow Suits
Wadsworth's
QUINCY

BIG 18 lbs. WASH 77c
And for 67c more all heavy pieces ironed. It costs less than home washing if you figure all your expenses.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
1125 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

READING

AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE
Entire Store Stock Greatly Reduced
Willhelmina Smart Shop INC.
Wakefield Sq. Wakefield

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Evenings by Appointment
Personality Beauty Shop
BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
81 Holland St. Somerset 6354

Say "THANK YOU" with Flowers
Marky's Flower Shop
Bouquets—Corsages
Somerville Theatre Bldg. Davis Sq. Pros. 0755

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Adequate Wiring Serves and Saves
Give Electrical Gifts for Christmas
E. J. Mahoney
Electrician
Electrical Appliances of Every Kind, and RADIOS
288 BROADWAY SOM. 1441

Lyman A. Hodgdon
8 Indiana Ave. Prov. 0168
Insurance Service
FIRE LIABILITY
Justice—Real Estate—Notary

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Happy New Year
TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS . . .
CHAS. L. WOODLAND
MILK AND CREAM
53 Waverley Ave. Watertown
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

FURS RENOVATED REMODELED
Dressmaking. Madame de Labertauche,
64 Bradshaw Road Phone Watford 5114

FLATS TO LET

BOGNOR — Small, attractive furnished flat; sittingroom, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms; country and sea; nice garden; central, good train service; 30/- p. w. FAIRHURST, 1, Cutenhoe Rd., Luton, Beds.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 manual pneumatic pipe organ, now building; 14 stops; lead 300; £250 inclusive. Particulars, HAYTER, Letchworth.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRISTOL (on outskirts of)—Bedroom and sitting-room, with board, offered in quiet, and superior home, in country district; convenient for Christian Science churches and City centre; married couple or elderly gentlewoman preferred. Box W-1515, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL BEXHILL 227

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley
LTD
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road Tel Boscombe 321

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers Stationers Librarians Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888 3889

BRIGHTON and HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
Back to School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

Greetings for 1940
ALWAYS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
during the NEW YEAR and for Your Sale Bargains during January.
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE THROUGHOUT JANUARY
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
BROMLEY
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

COTSWOLD CHEESE
Made at Cirencester. Delicious Flavour
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Phone Dairy 3093 Pittville Street Creamery 2535
(Also Circencester and Stroud)

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally-Advertised Items in this paper.
Heinz Food Products

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON ENGLAND

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 HIGH STREET, EXETER
See our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, OPERA GLASSES, Etc. Phone 3933
(Also TORQUAY and PLYMOUTH)

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
Rest and Writing Rooms Library
Golf School Restaurant Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

RICHMOND and District

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District
(Continued)

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN BARNES PUTNEY and EALING
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm CHERTSEY
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street
36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT: 2052

SUTTON—Surrey

BOWLING & CO. LTD.
FURNISHINGS
IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD TEL. VIGILANT 0310

AMOS REYNOLDS
LIMITED
Upholsterers—Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High Street, Sutton
Tel. Vigilant 8244 (2 lines)

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777 or 6775
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
5, 5 and 7 High St. Frank East THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road Babbacombe 7 Fore Street St. Mary Church
SCALDED CREAM A SPECIALITY
Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder — Decorator
29 ILSHAM ROAD, WELLSWOOD
TORQUAY PHONE 3504

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

WATFORD

Voss & MICHAEL Ltd.
Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years
21-23 MARKET STREET, WATFORD
Telephone 5314

WORTHING

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
35-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when We are here?
Also
The Leading Estate Agents for Worthing and District

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1796
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Designed the United States Coins?

The mint of the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1792. The first coinage (cents and half-cents) took place in 1793. Silver and gold coinage followed in the two succeeding years.

Few United States coins have been signed by the artists who designed them, and those coins only by initials. G. Gobrecht, who designed the silver dollar of 1836, placed his full name on the base of the figure of Liberty on the dies. However, before any coins were struck from these dies, the name was obliterated.

There were no signed coins issued by the United States until the appearance in 1849 of the double-eagle with the initials of Mr. Longacre, J. B. L., on the base of the bust. Mr. Longacre also signed the Indian-head cent of 1859 with the single initial L. The Lincoln penny of 1909, when first minted, had V. D. B., the initials of the designer, Mr. Brenner; but after 30,000,000 copies were run off the initials were removed from the coin.

The list of designers of coin patterns includes famous and familiar names. Among them we find Gutzon Borglum and Saint-Gaudens. The latter placed his initials in monogram, A. S. G., beneath the date of the double-eagle which he designed.

In some cases a coin has had two designers, as in the Lafayette dollar of 1900, which was the work of Barber and Bartlett. Other designer combinations include Bailly and Barber, who made the dollar of 1873, and Morgan and Barber, who produced the half-dollar of 1879. In the designing of the half-dollar of 1918, the model for the obverse or face of the coin was made by George T. Morgan, and the model for the reverse was by John R Sinnock. The designer of the familiar "buffalo" nickel was James E. Fraser, who initialed the coins by placing an F under the date.

The mottoes "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust" were not always used on American coins The first-named motto made its debut on the half-eagle of 1795, appearing on the scroll with the eagle. The words "In God We Trust" were not used on coins until nearly 70 years later, and were an outgrowth of the wave of religious sentiment aroused by the War Between the States. Neither motto has been used uninterruptedly nor on all denominations of coins from the date of its first appearance to the present time.

W. P. Keasbey

No License Here

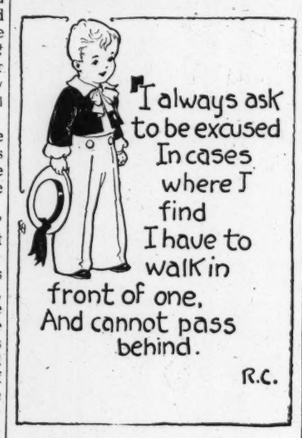
In the United States 85,000,000 telephone conversations take place every day on 19,100,000 telephones.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, New York

Readers are invited to submit titles for this picture; and on Jan. 12, the best 10, together with names of senders, will be published on this page. Captions should not exceed seven words, and should be addressed to the Daily Features Editor.

Manly Manners



'Mutual Assistance'

Storekeepers in Ilford, a suburb of London, have signed "mutual assistance pacts" providing that customers of a store forced to close because of air raid damage will transfer to another store included in the pact.

Daily Anecdote

Reward

Nelson Eddy had a feeling that he could sing, so he worked until he had made an arrangement to be heard by Bispham, a noted baritone of the time. In the presence of the great teacher the young singer did his best; he poured forth his clear tones with all the fire and sympathy of his warm nature.

Then he stopped and waited. Surely the teacher would say, "Well done." But he waited in vain. Bispham rose from his seat and said, "Good day."

However, the next day the reward came. The mailman brought an autographed photograph to the young man with these words written on it, "To Nelson Eddy—the coming baritone."

True Values

"The world's measuring rod is not always accurate. It requires the plumb line of true valuation to detect the difference in rank between a contented violet in a valley and a dissatisfied hollyhock on a hillside!"—Claudia C. Sample.

Constant Service

I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln

Permanent Qualities

"Democracy and freedom may be mishandled here and there, but they will not die." — Eduard Beneš.

World's Humor

—Dublin Opinion

"I prefer this inner tube to a life preserver. It's guaranteed for 8,000 miles, and that ought to get me somewhere."

A Verse for Today . . .

And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him.—COL. 3:17.

In Lighter Vein

Amateur Detective

"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."

"How?"

"Just wait a while—and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

Righto!

Eskimo: "What would you say, darling, if I told you I pushed my dog team for a thousand miles through ice and snow, just to tell you I love you?"

Eskimoette: "I'd say that was a lot of mush."—Bee-Hive.

Something to Ponder

The shipwrecked party had spent many long months on the desert island. Then at last a large liner anchored in the bay and a smart boat put off for the shore.

As the boat drew near, the officer in charge threw a bundle of newspapers ashore.

"The captain sent this bundle of newspapers," he shouted. "After you've read them he wants to know whether you want to be rescued." — Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Anticlimax

Counsel was cross-questioning a witness in an important case. He asked: "And on 11th July you say you called upon Mrs. Murphy. Now what did she say?"

"I object, my lord, to the question," interrupted the opposing counsel. Then ensued an hour's fierce argument between counsel; and in the end the judge allowed the question.

"And as I was saying," continued counsel, "you called upon Mrs. Murphy. Now what did she say?"

"Nothing—she was out," was the reply.—Employees Magazine.

A Long Walk

The M. O. looked at the youth's feet, and rejected him. "You couldn't possibly stand the long marches, son," he explained.

The would-be recruit burst into tears.

"Why are you so upset?" asked the doctor.

"Well, sir," replied the youngster, "I walked 217 miles to get here . . . and I can't bear the thought of walking back."—London Daily Mirror.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Solved?*

By LE PELLEY

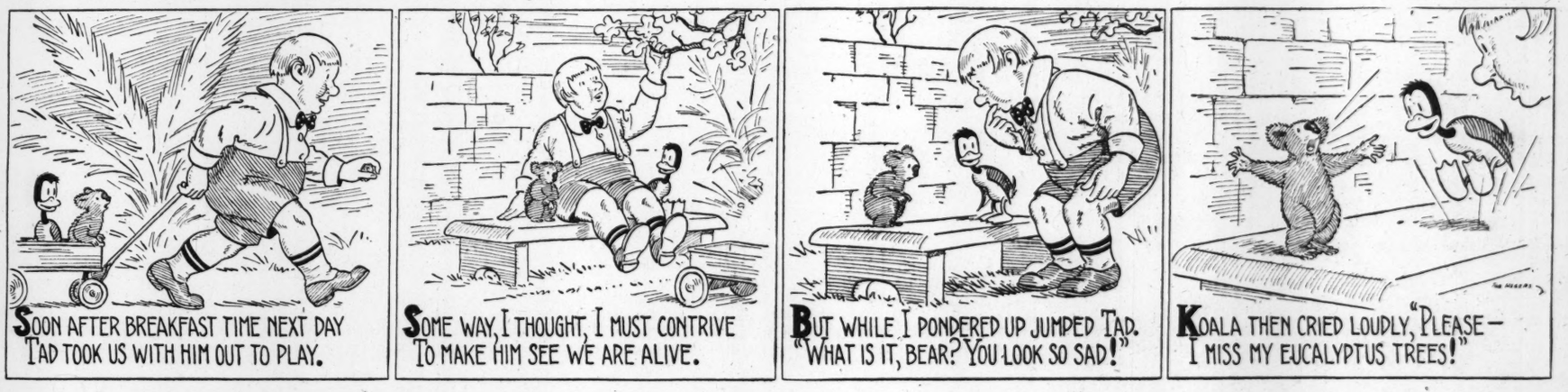
Hmm... LET ME SEE.... No — ... Yes.... ... YES ... HMMM ... AH! ... OH HO.... ETC
— NOW — WHOEVER GAVE US THESE THINGS KNEW WHAT WE NEEDED — NOW — THAT WOULD MEAN — HMMM — MUMBLE MUMBLE AND MUMBLE —
I'VE GOT IT !!
WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ?
I THINK I KNOW WHO THE MYSTERY MAN IS !! COME WITH ME !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Dark Day Is Better Than None at All!*

Decided to take a little nap this morning—
And when I awoke - Boy - Was it dark!
My goodness!" I said to myself, "Don't tell me it's night and I've wasted a whole day sleeping.
But when I looked out of the window I saw it was just one of those dark rainy days—
And I still had plenty of time for a little action!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time to Speak Out*

By THE HAGERS


SOON AFTER BREAKFAST TIME NEXT DAY TAD TOOK US WITH HIM OUT TO PLAY.
SOME WAY, I THOUGHT, I MUST CONTRIVE TO MAKE HIM SEE WE ARE ALIVE.
BUT WHILE I PONDERED UP JUMPED TAD. "WHAT IS IT, BEAR? YOU LOOK SO SAD!"
KOALA THEN CRIED LOUDLY, "PLEASE — I MISS MY EUCALYPTUS TREES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Getting the Most for the Money

True economy in the management of a government, as in the management of a home, calls not so much for mere penny-pinching as for wisdom in spending to make the money do the maximum of good. This generally results in actual savings of the kind that are very much needed in reducing the current deficits of the United States Government.

Some of the conflicting forces which tend to make difficult a cutting of Federal expenses are indicated in the visit of Senator John H. Bankhead to President Roosevelt on Wednesday. Mr. Bankhead is interested in one thing, the President in another, and almost every Senator and Representative has his pet activity which he wishes to see fully maintained.

The Senator from Alabama is for making farm price parity payments out of general funds, while Mr. Roosevelt believes Congress should provide new taxes to finance them if it votes their continuance. These payments and funds for moving surplus crops not benefited by them cost $338,000,000 last year, which the Legislative branch added to the executive budget. Public opinion has well accepted the responsibility of paying some $450,000,000 a year for soil conservation, feeling that the Nation is buying something in land fertility, but it may question seriously the need of additional payments this year in view of the advance of farm prices.

President Roosevelt meanwhile has encouraged reports which picture him as pruning severely the budget requests of the ordinary government departments and agencies in order to allot an additional $500,000,000 or so to the Army and Navy. Several times that much saving would be desirable toward reaching a budget balance and beginning debt reduction; but it will be difficult to save $500,000,000 without stepping on many Congressional toes or even abolishing some secondary functions of the Federal bureaucracy.

Addition of this amount to the appropriations for the defense establishment would mean a total of around $2,250,000,000 for the Army and Navy in 1940-41 instead of approximately $1,750,000,000, including the prospective deficiency appropriation, to be spent this year. Defense is undoubtedly the most popular subject for which the Administration can ask appropriations at this juncture, or Congress grant them. Yet it will be well for citizens to be on guard against possible use of this mantle to cover projects only remotely if at all related to national defense.

Moreover, Americans may pertinently ask themselves, "Against whom are we arming?" And "How big an army do we really need if we intend it to stay on our own shores?" Here again, sensible management counsels spending no faster than the money can be efficiently applied to military needs. By taking a little time there may be technical lessons to be learned in armaments from the wars going on in various parts of the world.

Altogether there is need to aim not merely at holding the budget to its present proportions, which involve heavy additions to debt, but at cutting it down where possible all along the line. The political assumption that this action would be unpopular in an election year may not be so well founded as some suppose. Forthright economy might prove to be just what the voters want.

Interim

Between the old year and the new comes a slackening in the day's occupations. In this last week of the waning year, its happenings are likely to pass in review. But breaking into recollection come thoughts of what is around the corner of the calendar.

As war has darkened the scene of the passing year, so peace brightens hope for the year to come. When, or where, or how it will come—if it does come—none can tell. But the very tenacity with which the majority of mankind clings to the hope strengthens the ideal.

In this reflective interim, does not one fact stand out clearly in all the clash and confusion? The wide denial of liberty has made the fire of freedom burn more brightly. A torch shines brightest in the darkest places. The world will not see the torch of liberty go out. Efforts to extinguish it have but fanned it. The lines are more sharply drawn between justice and oppression, faithlessness and honor, right and might. In that fact alone, however long a conflict may last, lies hope for the ultimate triumph of ideals which are the basis of civilization.

Lengthened by Shortening

Abbreviation, a vogue introduced by the alphabetical agencies of government in Washington, has reached a new high in the current business of designating the motion picture story "Gone With the Wind" by its initial letters. Ponderously named Government agencies come more easily to the tongue when called simply RFC, NRA, CCC, PWA, and NLRB. But what with the double "double-u," if one pronounces "G. W. T. W." as it is written, he accomplishes the remarkable saving (in reverse) of contracting four simple syllables into eight syllables and consequently doubling the expenditure of breath and effort. Maybe some of the accomplishments of certain of the alphabetical bureaus have been like that.

Best Stories

Again the time of year rolls 'round when the "best" in various fields of human endeavor is selected by nation-wide polls. It is perhaps not surprising that seven of the twelve best news stories for the year, selected by more than 1,000 editors, clients of the United Press, stem from the wars in Europe.

In taking any news inventory, however, it might be well to recall some of the deeper trends and significances of the year—not necessarily those which give rise to flaming headlines and blaring radio announcements that interrupted programs day and night for a while. For frequently the prevailing tendencies of one year shed light on the future, and it is in the light of the significance of events, particularly in the economic and social scheme of things, at home and in the world at large, that one may envisage "the shape of things to come."

Social reforms have marked the year in the United States, and even in Europe new experience for social advance is being gained under some of the measures imposed by war needs.

Removal of political corruption in many communities, extension of humanitarian work to meet a greatly extended need, a dozen group ventures in well doing, thousands of individual essays in kindness—these, too, furnish material for "bests" among news stories. And judged by significance, they may exceed in importance some of the more spectacular developments and events to which we customarily attach blue ribbons. War makes "big stories," but it is an instructive fact that the coming of a just peace would make a bigger story for 1940 than the coming of war did in 1939. This tells us something about ourselves and about realities that we never read in the scare headlines.

Standards

Cigarette manufacturers spent millions of dollars on advertising designed to break down standards which held that it was unwomanly to smoke. By attractively portraying women in the act of smoking they accustomed many people to an essentially incongruous association and enlarged their market. A letter appearing in an adjacent column raises the question whether liquor manufacturers are achieving some measure of the same result by the aid of motion pictures.

It is not suggested that the movie producers are being paid for portraying drunkenness and drinking by young women. The advertising, we assume, is entirely free, but advertising it is. The situation outlined in this letter might escape notice in some cases, but in others the drinking is so dragged in as to jar even those who are not particularly alert. Stage and screen have often pleaded that drunkenness was funny, but not even that excuse is available for some of the drinking scenes now brought in.

Hollywood's standards may be such that it believes audiences wish to see young girls drinking. If so, the impression should be quickly removed. Formation of another Legion of Decency should not be necessary. If only those whose moral standards are offended by such scenes would protest to exhibitors and producers the practice should be stopped. This is not a small matter. Much is taught by imitation. And the acceptance of evil breaks down standards unless they are consciously and alertly upheld.

Since the Soviet attacks on Poland and Finland, students at a dozen American colleges have tried to get Earl Browder to feed them that Communist story about Russia as an apostle of peace. Apparently this is the same old college fad, but last year students were merely trying to swallow goldfish.

The Bookshelf

The Twenty Years Crisis

The catastrophe now enveloping Europe ends the two decades of uncertainty and unrest prevailing since the end of the World War. Most people would probably like to turn their backs upon it, and make a fresh start. But in order that the new shall be an improvement it is necessary to be fully aware of the mistakes and pitfalls of the past.

Here lies the great value of Prof. E. H. Carr's new book, THE TWENTY YEARS CRISIS (Macmillan: London. 10s. 6d.). Dedicated to the makers of the peace which shall follow the present war, this book is both profound and provocative, and should be avoided by those who would establish their new world on loose, wishful thinking. Many will find much to disagree with in this book, but, what is more important, they should also find much that will set them thinking back to the fundamentals of our present political, social, and economic systems.

"The characteristic feature of the present crisis, seen in the light of the twenty years between 1919 and 1939," according to Professor Carr, "has been the abrupt descent from the visionary hopes of the first post-War decade to the grim despair of the second, from a Utopia which took little account of reality, to a reality from which every element of Utopia seems rigorously excluded." To the future peacemakers he declares plainly that "a settlement which, having destroyed the National Socialist rulers of Germany, leaves untouched the conditions which made the phenomenon of National Socialism possible will run the risk of being as short lived and as tragic as the settlement of 1919."

* * *

In dealing with the attitudes of the utopians and the realists towards present world conditions, the author shows clearly the weaknesses of both, though he himself is obviously on the side of realism, and is against the "simplicity of explanations ludicrously disproportionate to the intensity and complexity of the international crisis through which we are passing."

But though a realist he admits that "realism though logically overwhelming does not provide us with the springs of action which are necessary even to the pursuit of thought;" while naïveté is the weakness of the utopian, that of the realist is sterility.

The inner meaning of present international crisis is the "final and irrevocable breakdown of the conditions which made the nineteenth-century order possible, the collapse of the whole structure of modern Utopianism based on the concept of an alleged harmony of interests which identifies the interest of the whole community of nations with the interests of each individual member of it." On the international struggle between the Haves and Have-Nots, he writes (and these words were written before the outbreak of the present war) "it is profoundly misleading to represent the struggle between satisfied and dissatisfied Powers as a struggle between morality on one side and power on the other. It is a clash in which, whatever the moral issue, power politics are equally predominant on both sides."

* * *

Professor Carr emphasizes the important rôle played by the United States in what has happened since 1919 in Europe. "A more decisive factor was the influence of the United States, still in the heyday of Victorian prosperity and of Victorian belief in the comfortable Benthamite creed. . . . Nearly all post-War theories of international politics are reflections, seen in an American mirror, of nineteenth-century liberal thought."

Professor Carr's criticisms are penetrating and sincere and call for careful examination. The reader will probably find that his constructive suggestions are not so helpful; but it should be remembered that this book was written before war broke out and was concerned mainly with the criticism of the old as a basis for the new order. "Our task is to explore the ruins of our international order and discover on what fresh foundations we may hope to rebuild it." He is here particularly concerned with a regular system of peaceful change which would make war unnecessary and concludes that the best hope of progress towards international conciliation appears to lie in economic reconstruction. This too, he concludes, is a Utopia. "But it stands more directly in the line of recent advance than visions of a world federation, or blueprints of a more perfect League of Nations. Those elegant superstructures must wait until some progress has been made in digging the foundations."

E. W.

The Wrong Kind of Revisers

Hollywood Goes to Washington

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is written to call the attention of your readers to the fact that in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" Hollywood has again presented to the American public the spectacle of a young girl intoxicated. In this, as in other instances, this condition is presented, not as something deplorable or poignant, but as something not unusual and with no apparent evil consequences.

Some of our most attractive screen stars, among them those most admired by young, impressionable girls, have been shown in a drunken condition, and as something casual to be taken in one's stride. Which is exactly what liquor advertising and propaganda strive to portray. Hollywood would thus appear to be one of the best advertising mediums that the liquor interests have.

Why? Why will producers grasp the slightest straw of an excuse to drag a drinking scene into their productions? In "Pygmalion" as it is written by Shaw, there is a loophole where one man says to another, commenting upon the disorder of their apartment, that the housekeeper will think that they have been drinking. In the movie they are shown actually intoxicated.

In "Lost Horizon," the slightest thread of an excuse is found for introducing into the serenity of "Shangri-La" a cheap, tawdry drinking scene that is the one lowbrow touch of an otherwise magnificent Hollywood production.

In the case of immoral and suggestive influences in the movies, they continued until the American public emphatically protested against them. Then the pictures were reformed and are today freer from uncouth scenes than is the legitimate stage. Hollywood will depart from its picturization of drunkenness when the American public objects strenuously enough.

Which leads us to ask if the public attending the movies approves of intoxicated women? Not mothers and fathers, surely, and not brothers and sweethearts. And no normal girl would care to become the butt of the ribald laughter which greeted the scene in "Mr. Smith."

Why, then, do audiences accept the drinking and drunkenness in pictures? Largely because of mass lack-of-thinking. Audiences, in the case of "Mr. Smith," vigorously applaud what they see as the exposure of crookedness in public life but are not alert to the suggestiveness which might enter into and wreck their own homes and families.

This is a time for national self-appraisal, not along the lines of self-righteousness but in the greatness of true humility. Let us ask ourselves—how sound are we as a Nation, how able to defend ourselves when we allow our young people to be encouraged in the undermining habit of drunkenness?

(Mrs.) KATE MULLEN ARCHIBALD

Seattle, Wash.

A Retired Minister's Views

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Someone sends me copies of the Monitor and other papers and in reading these papers I learn of experiences that seem clearly to indicate that the needs of men and women are met in Christian Science as nowhere else, and therefore its phenomenal growth is just what is to be expected by anyone who is familiar with its history.

I am a retired minister of the Gospel whose experience reaches to the times of the old-fashioned revival, known now only in circles that are not intellectually respectable, when men and women were implored to exercise "the will to believe" and "accept" Jesus as one's personal Saviour and "escape the wrath to come."

There is no necessity to describe the abnormal experiences of those times, but at these services there were usually a few, sometimes only one or two persons who from the hearing of the Scripture story of a unique personality were so completely changed as to surprise even the evangelists, who, because of such, felt that the real "secret" of Jesus had been missed by the Church; that instead of being a scheme of salvation, Christianity must be the means of helping us realize our divine potentialities and become conscious of divine sonship.

In other words, that Jesus' mission is not to promise us heaven as a reward for doing something, but to help us enter heaven now, it being primarily a condition, because it is our Father's home and therefore ours.

T. DARLEY ALLEN, D. D.

New York City

Diamond Cutting Costs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent informative report, "Diamond Workers Go On Strike," conveys to me a tremendous change in the diamond cutting industry that took place within the last twenty-five years.

Knowing the high standard of accuracy the Monitor maintains in presenting news to its readers, I'm sure you won't hesitate to make a correction of the report that this is the "first strike in (diamond cutting) history."

Twenty-five years ago I took part in a strike that lasted about two weeks in the largest diamond cutting establishment in New York City.

Last May when I was attending the New York World's Fair I visited the House of Jewels. Here was held the world's largest diamond display. Being somewhat interested, I inquired from an official whether these stones were polished in the United States. The answer was, "No, the cost of polishing stones in the United States is too high."

Now the question arises: In case the diamond workers win the strike for an increase of pay (and I believe they are entitled to a greater remuneration for their labors), won't that in the future increase the import of European cut stones to our shores and proportionately decrease the American output?

In my opinion a more stable adjustment should be made, through the tariff law, not only to the stabilization of the American diamond cutting industry but in justice to the American public, buying European cut stones unaware that their workmanship is inferior to that of their own country.

While this is written with the understanding that a large percentage of those engaged in the American diamond-cutting industry served their apprenticeship abroad, nevertheless it is true, in my opinion, that a majority of stones polished on this side of the Atlantic represent a craftsmanship unattained elsewhere. BERNARD KOTTEK

Bremerton, Wash.

Unlabored Musings

3.—On Ordering One's Day

Pope's maxim, "Order is heaven's first law," being proved true a thousand times, how can one best contrive things so that the day shall not lapse into confusion and we thereby lose heaven?

In the first place one has to be on guard against the suggestion that precise arrangement of the daily round, which may be no more than a kind of physical thought-taking, constitutes orderliness. One may hoard minutes as a miser hoards his gold, and yet be as far from achieving an orderly day as the miser is from true wealth. The more important time becomes to you the more you become its slave, until your day is developed into a constant routine continuously dependent on clocks and calendar, and no time left for anything else.

But, say you, is it not important that I should be punctual in the fulfillment of my many engagements? Yes, if you must make many engagements it is undoubtedly right that you should keep them. The question is whether the mere fact of having one's time so busily occupied may not be the evidence that an attempt is being made to rob one of something. That something being the essential clue to all orderly living—meditation.

One cannot but recall how Jesus, the great exemplar of true living, pursued his mission—a mission destined to revolutionize the world's thinking—with an almost complete disregard of time. The incidents of his day were not arranged in advance, but arose in orderly sequence from his own thought and action. A sense of meditation seemed to preside over his every deed and utterance. This is a state of thought in which apathy or lethargy—the greatest of time-wasters—can have no part, and the orderly process of events, unmarked by any calendar, spring naturally from a lively contemplation of God and His universe. The argument that advancing civilization has altered all that, and that improved methods of communication necessitate the arrangement of one's time and the careful recording of engagements, may be true; but it does not affect the mental aspect with which we are here concerned.

Those upon whom time hangs heavily are in no better case than those who have not a moment to spare. As a result of failure to make the best use of time by the application of heaven's first law to their lives they have become pauperized, unable to make use of that which they have come to regard as of no worth. A changed outlook on this question of time is as important for these latter as for the busily engaged. The art of meditation needs to be cultivated, and if one would achieve heaven's orderliness, thought must be directed into the right channels.

"Serene will be our days and bright
And happy will our natures be,
When love is an unerring light,
And joy its own security."

The Wide Horizon

Unicameralism Works

By William Edward Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska

From an article in "State Government"

At 11:50 a. m. on the 7th day of June, 1939, Nebraska's unicameral legislature, completing its second session, laid aside its labors. It was the 111th legislative day; the session had lasted thirteen more legislative days than its immediate predecessor, and was the longest session in the history of the State.

Critics of the one-house system immediately pounced upon this as a "weakness" of the unicameral set-up. They charged that the legislature was too small, hence more easily influenced by the lobby. They claimed that it was too deliberate and time-wasting in its work; that, in spite of this, the heavy load of committee work imposed upon each member prevented him from acquainting himself adequately with all the bills before him; that the checks and balances of the old two-house system were lacking, hence many measures occupied time far beyond their real importance.

But overshadowing these criticisms was the fact that the expense of running the legislative business during the session was reduced to a total of $100,678, which was a decrease of $2,767 from the cost of the first unicameral session, and about half what the last (1935) bicameral session had cost.

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The problem of financing and administering the old age assistance program occupied a considerable portion of the time of the members. Early in the session, the lines were well drawn as to the proportion of the excise tax on gasoline which was to be used for the assistance category. The total amount to be appropriated presented no serious matter for debate. But the method of allocation (whether by population or by need) grew to become a moot and much argued question.

A second delaying factor arose in connection with the State budget. Here the Appropriations Committee, in accord with a well-founded economy sentiment in the entire legislature, examined more carefully than ever before the budget needs of each department of the government. The result was . . . with one exception the most extensive budget reduction in the history of the State.

The long awaited battle between the federally financed hydroelectric power districts comprising Nebraska's so-called "Little TVA" and the private power industry broke out early in the session, and was a major factor in the delay. The members were extremely cautious in studying and appraising the probable effect of the power legislation. That the argument was resolved to the reasonable satisfaction of both sides of the controversy indicates the wisdom of their careful study.

In view of the lesser legislative expense, criticism of the longer session is hardly in order. The members are paid on a straight salary basis, not per diem. The extra length of the session worked a financial hardship on most of the members, and their willingness to donate of their time and personal funds in order to give careful consideration to all matters coming before them is typical of the class of Representatives which the unicameral system has brought forth.

* * *

For all the success which Nebraska has had with its unicameral, I could not, in conscience, offer it as a solution to the legislative problems of every State in the Union. It works in Nebraska because our population is small, predominantly agrarian, and unusually thoughtful of the obligation of the citizen toward his government. Moreover, the average voter is much more apt personally to know the men who are running to represent him in his legislative district. It might not work as successfully in States such as Illinois and New York, where the large cities predominate, or in other States having highly concentrated and industrial populations.

Here, certainly, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. The accomplishments of the second unicameral far outweigh any criticisms which might be leveled at its tenure or its methods. It probably has not yet achieved that degree of perfection for which its sponsors hoped, but it has nevertheless created a distinguished pattern of action for future sessions to emulate and has demonstrated the wisdom of our people in "streamlining" Nebraska's legislative procedure and in their selection of a superior group of men to its membership. After all, results are more important than theories.

Mirror of World Opinion

Abstinence or Moderation

The churches are now gathering up their forces for a new and long effort of temperance education. They have been doing it in the United States since they recovered from the shock they got with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Church people now know that just as their fathers set forth on a long road in the temperance cause, so they must do it again. In so doing, they have to ask themselves whether under modern conditions they are to accept as their goal total abstinence or moderation.

In spite of changed conditions in our churches, our goal must be abstinence for the individual and abolition for the traffic. If individuals believe in moderation we must begin with them where they are, tactfully and wisely, but we will not blind them as to the goal we seek. For, we seek it on a sound broad basis of physical health, social responsibility, and Christian regard for personal worth.

Education for such a goal, however, must be tempered by what we have learned, sometimes bitterly, from experience. . . .

We need to trust the educational process, slow though it sometimes seems. We must be ready to reinforce the gaining of knowledge with a parallel use of emotion. While cultivating choice, we must not force it. Finally, we must recognize that abstinence is not cultivated alone; it requires the creation of sources of normal satisfactions along other lines. For . . . there must be a total social order in which personal temperance has a normal and supporting setting.—*International Journal of Religious Education.*